Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 57. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 2915.

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1860. VOL. 4. NO. 3.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
BY B. F. MEYERS,

At the following terms, to wit:
$1.50 per annum, CASH, in advance.
$2.00 " " if paid within the year.
$2.50 " " if not paid within the year.
☞No subscription taken for less than six months.
☞No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. It hae been decided by the United States Courts that the stoppage of a newspaper without the payment of arrearages, is *prima facie* evidence of fraud and is a criminal offence.
☞The courts have decided that persons are accountable for the subscription price of newspapers, if they take them from the post office, whether they subscribe for them or not.

Political.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

DOUGLAS IN THE NORTH.

His reception and speech at Concord.

Senator Douglas in Concord.

MAGNIFICENT RECEPTION—IMMENSE GATHERING OF THE PEOPLE—GREAT SPEECH AND GLORIOUS ENTHUSIASM.

[From the Concord (N. H.) Patriot.]

At half past ten o'clock yesterday (Tuesday) morning, the Committee of Reception, which consisted of Messrs. H. P. Rolfe (Chairman,) T. P. Treadwell, O. L. Sanborn, J. V. Barron, J. S. Abbot, Edson Hill, J. E. Lang, G. H. Davis, and several other gentlemen, left the Concord depot for Canaan, in order to meet and escort the Hon. S. A. Douglas to Concord. The train reached the appointed place at half-past one o'clock, and the cars from the North soon arrived. The committee entered the car in which Mr. and Mrs. Douglas were seated, and were severally introduced to the distinguished Senator and his lady.

Mr. Douglas left Montpelier, Vt., in the morning, and at several places on the route found large crowds of people assembled at the depots to do him honor. This was especially the case at Northfield, Roxbury, White River junction, Franklin, Webster Place and Fisherville. At several places in New Hampshire the train received an accession of numbers, for many earnest democrats were anxious to avail themselves of the opportunity to hear the able and eloquent exponent of their principles. Mr. Douglas spoke his thanks to those waiting at the depots, but made no political remarks.

On the arrival of the cars at Concord, an immense crowd was waiting to welcome him, and loud were the hurrahs as the illustrious visiter left the cars and proceeded to the carriage in waiting for him. A salute was fired as the cars entered the depot. A procession was formed, preceded by a band, in which Mr. Douglas, Mr. H. P. Rolfe and Mr. Bailey, of the Boston *Herald*, rode in an open barouche drawn by four horses. They were followed by the members of the committee and friends, in a long string of vehicles of every description, and by four or five bands. The procession passed along Main street, Washington street, State street and School street to the State House, the band playing and the people cheering heartily all the way. The marshals of the procession were Messrs. Eleazer Jackson, J. L. Clough, C. H. Hill, J. B. Sanborn and J. B. Clifford.

A platform had been erected in front of the State House, which was occupied by the committee and friends. The people, numbering several thousands, filled the yard in front of the building. Mr. D. was escorted to the platform.

Mr. Rolfe, Chairman of the Committee said: Mr. Douglas, I have the honor sir, to be the organ of this vast concourse of your fellow citizens and friends who have come up from their farms and workshops, their counting rooms and merchandise, to greet you and extend to you a cordial welcome to the capital of our State.—(Applause.) Very few of us, sir, have the pleasure of your personal acquaintance, and if this visit shall prove as pleasing to you as it is gratifying to us, you will not regret that you have made it. So long have you been in the national councils, so ably have you advocated their cause, that the democracy of New Hampshire claim you as their champion, and we rejoice in this opportunity of testifying to you that your eminent services are held by us in grateful remembrance. We acknowledge to you our gratitude for that constant support which you have given to the great principle of popular sovereignty—the foundation stone upon which our institutions rest. ("Good.") From no statesman have we received, so much—and allow me to say to you what may not be so satisfactory a reflection—from none is there so much expected. The realization of the past gives assurance of the future. For the gallant resistance which you made to the Lecompton scheme, which if consummated would have been a great crime, we thank you. In the noble and successful struggle which you made in 1858, in your own State, against a brave enemy in the front and a cowardly troop of camp followers in the rear, you had our sympathies and rejoicings and in that brilliant personal defence which you recently made in the Senate against that "lump" of Senators who exalt the rights of property above the personal rights of freemen, we have awarded you the prize so much coveted by statesmen—the jewel of consistency. (Cheers) In the life of eminent men there is no period to which parental hearts turn back with so many sweet and affectionate recollections as to that of infancy and childhood; and while the Northwest claims you as her man, and the nation as her statesman, New England cherishes you as her child. (Cheers.) Sir, this is an occasion to be fruitful with suggestions; but I am admonished by the impatience of this assembly that this is not my benefit, so I forbear. Permit me, in conclusion, to tender you assurances of the sincere pleasure which your presence affords us. My fellow citizens, I will detain you no longer. I have now the honor to present to you the distinguished American statesman.—(Continued cheering.)

The Hon. Stephen A. Douglas was greeted with loud cheering as he arose to address the vast assembly. He said:—

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens of New Hampshire—You will receive my grateful thanks for the kind terms in which you have been pleased to welcome me; and you will accept my grateful acknowledgements for the cordiality with which you have endorsed those sentiments of welcome. For the first time I visit the capital of your noble State.—When I wanted to make a brief trip through Vermont and New Hampshire, on my way from Saratoga to Newport, R. I., I did not expect any public demonstration. My object was to make a quiet visit, a pilgrimage to the grave of my father and to the scenes of my childhood.—From the moment I trod the soil of Vermont I found I was welcomed by the population *en masse*. Men of all parties joined in the reception. It filled my heart with gratitude, and rendered it impossible for me to discuss any of those political topics about which the assemblage differed in opinion. I had supposed that when I left the borders of my native state, I would be welcomed only by a few friends as I passed along the road. Imagine my surprise at this vast assemblage, this imposing reception, which exceeds in its magnificence and grandeur anything I have previously witnessed. From the bottom of my heart I thank you for this demonstration of your good will. You have been pleased, Mr. Chairman, to refer in terms of approbation to my course upon the Lecompton constitution. While I have ceased to discuss the merits of that question since it was finally discarded by the people of Kansas, yet I will not refrain from a slight allusion to it now lest my silence might be misconstrued. I did fight that Lecompton constitution with all the energy and with all the power that I could command. (Cheers.) Reluctant as I was to differ in opinion or action with a President that I had used all my efforts to place in the Executive chair, yet duty was paramount to any personal fealty or obligation. [Cheers.] I stood pledged as every democrat in America stood pledged by his vote for James Buchanan, in 1856, to maintain the right of the people of every State and every Territory to form and regulate their own domestic institutions. ["That's it."] In my opinion the attempt to force upon an unwilling people a constitution which they did not like, was not only in violation of the democratic creed, but it violated the American creed.—[Cheers.] It violated the republican creed.—It violated the creed of all free men in all free countries. [Applause.] I did not oppose the Lecompton constitution on the ground of its provisions in respect to African slavery.—I held then, as I hold now, that if the people of Kansas wanted a slave State they had a right to it. ["That's good doctrine."] If, on the contrary, they did not want slavery, no power on earth should force it upon them. I opposed the Lecompton constitution because it was not the act and deed of the people of Kansas. I proposed that the question should be referred back to the people of Kansas, with the privilege of voting for or against it; and if a majority of all the legal votes of Kansas ratified it, then Kansas should come into the Union with that constitution. If, on the contrary, a majority voted against it, the people of Kansas might proceed to make a new constitution, with or without slavery, just as they pleased, and come into the Union. I rejoiced from the bottom of my heart when I saw every republican in both houses of Congress voting for that proposition. [Laughter and satirical cheers.] Having heard the republican party pledge themselves so often against the admission of any more slave States into the Union, it did rejoice me when I saw them, every man in the Senate, and every man in the House, voting to allow Kansas to come in as a slave State if the people should so decide. [Laughter and cheers.] And I will say to you now, my fellow citizens, that it is a matter of sincere regret that I find the republican party now denouncing me for advocating the identical principle that they then voted for. All I ask of them is to carry out in future, and apply to every new Territory and new State, the identical principles for which they all voted with me in that Lecompton controversy.—[Cheers.] The President of the United States, during that Lecompton controversy, put forth a claim, which I, as a Senator, could not recognise. I conceded his right to recommend the Lecompton constitution if he believed it to be the act and deed of the people, and I should never have quarreled with him on that question had he not claimed the right to control my vote and compel me to vote against my conscience. I hold that a President has no more right to control the vote of a Senator than a Senator has to dictate to a President. The President told me that if I did not obey him and vote to force the Lecompton constitution upon the people against their will, he would take the head off of every friend I had in office. I told him, in reply, that my friends were as dear to me as those of any other man could be to him, but that if I had a friend who was not willing to lose his office, rather than degrade me into a tool of executive power, he did not deserve to be my friend.—[Applause.] Here permit me to say that the great contest between the Executive and myself was this: he claimed the right to control the vote of a senator in opposition to the wishes of his constituents. I claimed that the representative of the people is independent and should always act independent of executive power.—[Cheers.] When you permit the executive to direct a representative how he shall vote, you convert this republic into a despotism. [That's so.] Why elect a Congress, if the President has a right to tell the members how they are to vote? There is an end of representative government whenever the Executive is permitted to use or abuse his power, by controlling the representative against the wishes of his constituents and of his individual conscience. Hence in my opinion, I was fighting a greater battle in Illinois in 1858 than the mere question who should be Senator. [Applause.] In my person the question was submitted to the people of Illinois, whether or not their Senator should be the mere tool of executive dictation. ["They decided it right."] Yes, they did decide it right, in opposition to an unholy alliance between the republicans and the federal office-holders. [Cheers.] It was hoped that when that Lecompton controversy had been settled by the vote of the people of Kansas against it, that the warfare in the democratic party would cease.—But instead of that, the war was kept up, and now we find on the national theatre the same game being played that was played in Illinois in 1858. Now you find the question submitted whether or not the executive of this nation is to be permitted to dictate his successor in office. It is said that Mr. Buchanan naturally feels mortified and wounded to have a man nominated by his own party in opposition to his wishes. [Laughter.] Whether he thus feels mortified or not, it would have been well for him to have considered when he became a candidate in 1856 in opposition to General Pierce, who was then President and candidate for re-election. Suppose Gen. Pierce had then pursued the same course which Mr. Buchanan is now pursuing—that is, using the power and patronage which the democratic party had placed in his hands, for the purpose of defeating the nominee of that party. What would every Democrat in America have said of Franklin Pierce if he had tried to divide and defeat his party merely out of mortification and chagrin at not getting the re-nomination? Whatever would have been said of General Pierce in such a contingency must be true of James Buchanan now. [Cheers.] I should not have referred to these things at this time, nor during this canvass, but for the fact that the President of the United States has taken the stump, making public harangues, for the purpose of dividing and defeating the party which elected him President. [Applause.] What are the reasons assigned by the President for endeavoring to divide and break down the democratic party?—He does not assign the personal reason that he don't like the nominee. But he puts it upon the ground that he don't like the platform adopted by the party. What is there in that platform to which James Buchanan has a right to take exception? It is the identical platform upon which James Buchanan was elected President, and without which he never could have been elected. There isn't an honest man in all America that will deny that James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge, in 1856, were pledged to the doctrine of non intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories.—[Cheers.] I made speeches from the same stand with John C. Breckinridge in 1856, when he was advocating his own claims to the Vice Presidency, and heard him go to the extreme lengths in favor of popular sovereignty in the Territories. Then again, if I recollect right, the democrats of Hampshire held an immense mass meeting at this capital, in February, 1856, previous to the nomination at Cincinnati, at which Howell Cobb and Joseph Lane and James L. Orr of South Carolina, made speeches; and in every one of those speeches they advocated squatter sovereignty in its broadest sense. (Applause.) I appeal to this audience if these facts are not true, ("I have the speeches in my pocket."—That gentleman has the speeches in his pocket. They were written out by the speaker after they returned to Washington, and published in pamplet form by the national democratic committee, as a true exposition of democratic principles. ("Yes, and in the Boston *Post*") A gentleman says "in the Boston *Pet*," and I believe, in every other democratic paper in America that had the space to spare for political speeches. In other words, fellow citizens, I stand now where every democrat in America stood four years ago, advocating the right of the people of every political community to make their own laws, to establish their own institutions to suit themselves. I claim no peculiar credit for advocating these principles.—That principle of popular sovereignty is as old as free government itself. It was the principle upon which every battle of the Revolution was fought. Remember, for one moment, what was the cause that led to the revolutionary war. What was the demand of our revolutionary fathers, the denial of which produced the war? It was not independence. In the beginning of that controversy our revolutionary fathers did not desire independence. In every petition to the crown, in every address to the Parliament and people of England, our fathers set up and protested their devotion to the British Constitution, and their loyalty to the Crown of England. ("This God's truth.") Of course it's God's truth, or I should not have said it. (Applause.) Then what were our fathers contending for, if it was not independence? They were contending for the right of self government in the colonies. They demanded the right in their own local legislatures to pass all laws which affected the local and domestic concerns of their respective colonies. They did not deny the right of the British Parliament to pass laws on all subjects which were imperial and not colonial. They did not deny the right of the British government to do all acts and things which affected the welfare of the empire without interfering with the local and domestic concerns of the people of the colonies. But they denied the right of self-government in each colony in respect to everything that was local, internal, and not imperial. And our fathers set forth the Declaration of Independence for when they found they could not get local self-government without it. They submitted to independence as a necessity, in order to get local self government. They established the independence of these colonies only as a means of acquiring the rights of local self-govenent.—Thus you find that the revolutionary war is justified only upon the ground that the people of the colonies had a right to govern themselves in their local matters without the interference of the British Parliament. We are now told by the republicans of the North, and by the disunionists of the South, that the principle of non-intervention and popular sovereignty is very well in the States, but is all wrong in the Territories. (Laughter and cheers.) They tell us that a Territory is not sovereign, and therefore has no right to exercise a sovereign power or establish its own institutions. Let me ask them if the colonies were sovereign when our fathers demanded the same right of self-government? Our fathers demanded the privilege, not for sovereign States, but for independent colonies, for provinces, for Territories, while they were dependent and remaining in a colonial and territorial condition. (Cheers) Our fathers demanded this privilege under precisely the same circumstances that we democrats now claim it for the people of the Territories. We democrats acknowledge the right and duty of Congress to pass all laws which are federal, and not local or territorial in their character. We don't deny the right of Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations, to make war, to collect revenue, to perform those general acts which are federal and not local in their character. But we demand that the people of a Territory, the same as those of a colony, shall be permitted to make their own laws and establish their own institutions to suit themselves. (Applause.) The republicans of New Hampshire will tell you that the people of the Territory have no right of self-government until they become a State. Have no right. Why not? Because, they say, Congress has not given them that right. I have yet to learn that an American freeman, whether in a State or a Territory, derives his rights from Congress. Cheers. I am aware that the tories of the Revolution took the ground that the people of the colonies had no rights except those which the King of England granted to them in their charters. And they said that, inasmuch as the colonies obtained their rights from the crown, why, of course, the King could take them away whenever he thought proper. (Laugheter.) What did Washington, and Jefferson, and Hancock, and Molly Stark say to that doctrine? (Laughter and cheers.) They told the King of England and the British Parliament that they did not get their rights from the crown, and hence that the crown could not take them away. They told the King of England that they obtained their rights from God Almighty, that he alone could take them away. The doctrine of the revolutionary war was, that the right of local government was inherent in the people; and that hence all rightful government must emanate from the people, and be established by and for the benefit of the people. That was the doctrine in the times of the Revolution. But we are now told that this inherent right of self-government only pertains to States, don't belong to Territories, nor colonies, nor provinces, as it did in 1776. Let us examine this claim for a moment. I suppose that you, citizens of New Hampshire, without distinction of party, all claim the inherent right of self-government. ("Yes, yes,") You think it is an inherent right that no power on earth dare take from you.—Well, I suppose that democrats and republicans agree so far. But the republican tells you that the moment a citizen of New Hampshire (who possesses the inherent right of self-government so long as he stays here) crosses a State line and enters a Territory of the United States, he forfeits the right. (Ironical cheers.) Is it true that a citizen of New Hampshire forfeits his inalienable right of self-government when he moves to a Territory. ("No, Sir-ee," and laughter.) What provision of the constitution of the United States works that forfeiture? ("None.") Then upon what ground is it that an American citizen is deprived of his rights when he goes in to a Territory under the constitution and the American flag? Will it be said that the people of the Territories are not capable of self-government? Who are the people of the Territories? Where did they come from? Many of them are your sons, your brothers, who left the granite hills of their native State and went to Kansas. They were capable of self-government, were they not, when they left home? When did they lose their capacity to govern themselves? (Laughter and cheers.) Were they any less capable of self-government after they got to Kansas than they were when they started? Did they lose all their sense and intelligence and the virtue they possessed while on the ferry boat crossing the Missouri river? (Laughter.)—Where and when, I ask, did the native-born citizen, who was capable of self-government when he started, lose that capacity?—("He aint lost it yet." I will not pretend to say what may be the opinion of the people of New Hampshire as to the capacity of the people of the Territories and of the new State to govern themselves. I will only say that we, who have spent a whole manhood on the frontier, do think that we are capable of self-government. We will never admit that you are any wiser, better, or more capable of self-government than ourselves. We have a great respect for you of the old States. I think we love you better than you do us. (Laughter.) And I will give you good reasons for it. I am a native of New England, and I left the land of my birth, the scenes of my childhood, the grave of my fathers, and went to the extreme Northwest. And yet New England is my native land, and I love her on that account. Illinois is not your native land, and you don't love her therefore, as much as I do, who live there. Hence I say to you that the people of the Northwest who emigrate from New England, from Virginia, from the Carolinas, from any of the old States, remain loyal in their affections to the States from which they removed, while they love still dearer the States where they have planted their wives and children. Yet we think we are just as capable of self-government after we get out there as we were before we started. With all due respect, we think we are quite as competent as you are; and I will give you a reason for that. I think the New Hampshire boy who moves to the West when he is twenty years of age, is just as capable of self-government as the brother that remains behind. Just cast you, eyes round this neighborhood, and find an old gentleman who had two sons,—The one was an ambitious, restless, energetic daring boy; the other was an amiable, kind, lazy, good fellow. (Laughter.) Which of these boys do you think went out West?—Which stayed at home, and, lived with daddy and mammy? (Laughter.) The bold and ambitious young fellow went and dug up the prairie; or in the wilderness he carved out his own fortune, made his own farm, put up his own fences and perhaps split his own rails. (Laughter and cheers.) He cultivated his own fields, erected a school house and a church—yes, and made his own cabinet work, too. By that time I reckon the wild boy had sown his wild oats pretty well, and was fully as capable of self-government as the one that stayed here and acted under father's and mother's advice. And what more? Very likely that young fellow, after he had made a home for himself in the West, found himself a little lonesome and concluded to come back and see the old people. If he did, ten to one that he put his eye on the prettiest girl that could be found in the neighborhood, and took her out West with him, thus taking away from the old New England State not only the smartest boy, but also the prettiest girl in the district. [Laughter and Cheers.] Now, are you going to tell me that such people are not capable of self-government, merely because they live in a Territory? ["Not we."] I hold that every political community, State and Territory alike, has, under our system of government, the right to govern itself in all things that are local and domestic, and not federal. And, what is more, Mr. Buchanan thought so in 1856. The republicans all thought so when they voted for the Crittenden bill in the Lecompton controversy. [Cheers.] The democratic party thinks so now. [Applause.] This principle of popular sovereignty and non intervention is a cardinal plank in the democratic platform. Every democrat has heretofore declared and considered it a fundamental article of his creed. But here I must be just to other parties. We democrats are not entitled to the exclusive claim and exclusive credit of this doctrine of non-intervention and popular sovereignty. In 1852 it was adopted as a plank in the whig platform Clay and Webster established it in the compromise measures of 1850. General Pierce was nominated upon it in 1852, and elected upon it. I remember well that in the contest between Pierce and Scott, in 1852, the whole controversy was which party was entitled to the most credit in the adoption of the compromise measures of 1850. The whigs were in the habit of claiming the exclusive credit, because their great leader, Henry Clay, was the author of the measure, because their godlike Webster made the argument to vindicate the measure, and because their model President, Fillmore, approved the bill after Congress had passed it. On the other hand, I was in the habit of denying that the whigs were entitled to all the credit, or to more than half of it, for the reason that while I admitted that the whig party furnished the generals, we furnished the soldiers that voted and passed the measures through Congress. But it cannot be denied that both the whig and democratic party, in 1852, stood pledged by the platform, to this principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories of the United States. Will any man deny the truth of these facts? ["No."] How then does it happen that so many old whigs, so many old democrats, have strayed away from the path where both parties used to tread in peace and harmony Whigs and democrats were in the habit of quarrelling about the distribution of the public funds and the specie circular; but at the same time they agreed on the slavery question. Non-intervention was a plank common to both parties. You whigs agreed to stand by that, and so did we democrats. I want to know whether you, old whigs, are going to jump off the only plank remaining in the platform merely because you find me standing on it? I give you fair notice that I never intend to abandon it, if I find every whig in America on it. [Laughter and cheers.] So it was with the American party in 1856.—You Americans and we democrats differed about other matters, but agreed on non-intervention. Remember the twelfth article in that celebrated American creed, in which you "pretermitted" the slavery question.—"Pretermit" was the word used. Now I want to know if you are not willing to pretermit it now? Pretermitting, I reckon is about the same as non-interference. Let every old line whig, every democrat, every American, every conservative man, rally on this principle of non-interference by the federal government with slavery in the Territories, and you will have peace and harmony all over this land. Remember, there has never been sectional strife in this country except when the federal government attempted to take power over the local and domestic institutions of the people. So long as Congress has confined its acts to those few objects specified in the constitution as being federal, and not local, there has been peace. But now you find this country threatened with sectional strife, and why? Because you are now realizing what the Father of his Country, in his farewell address, cautioned his countrymen against. You now find this country divided into two sectional parties, one North and another South. The republican party appeal to passions, prejudices, and the ambition of the North against the South and her institutions. Secessionists of the South appeal to passions, prejudices, and to the ambition of the sovereign people against the North and our institutions. The republicans demand that the federal government shall take charge of the slavery question. The Southern secessionists also demand that the federal government shall settle that question.—The republicans want the federal government to wield its power against slavery everywhere. And the secessionists want the federal force wielded for slavery everywhere. Thus you find an irrepressible conflict produced between those two sectional parties. The one is the antipodes to the other; and yet the one is necessary to the existence of the other. The republicans of the North and the secessionists of the South occupy precisely the same relation to each other as the two blades of a pair of shears. They both turn on the same pivot, but cut in opposite directions. (Laughter and cheers.) Interference by Congress with slavery in the Territories is the pivot on which both turn. The republicans tell us that Congress must prohibit slavery wherever the people want slavery—no matter about prohibiting it where the people don't want it—they prohibit it themselves. Hence, the republicans want Congress to prohibit slavery whenever and wherever the people want to have it. The secessionists on the other hand, demand that Congress shall maintain and protect slavery wherever the people don't want it. They say that they are going to have it protected by Congress wherever necessary, and that is not necessary so long as the people want it, for if they want it they will protect it themselves. It is only necessary when the people don't want it, and that is the only time they are going to interfere to protect it. Thus, both of those parties rest their respective claims on the doctrine of intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories, in opposition to the right of the people in all cases. The democratic party, on the other hand, proclaim the doctrine of non-interference by Congress with the domestic institutions of the people everywhere. (Applause.) We say to the federal government, "Hands off! Touch not the local affairs of the people!" We say to the federal government, what our fathers said to the British Parliament, "Mind your own business." ("That's right.") Passing through Vergennes the other day, a gentleman in the cars called my attention to an old piece of Continental money. "Did you ever mind those words—'Mind your own business." Another gentleman in the cars called my attention to an old Massachusetts coin, on the reverse side of which was, "Mind your own business." ("That is a very good creed.") That was the creed of our fathers in the Revolution. That was what they said to the British Parliament when they attempted to force slavery on the colony of Virginia, against its will. That is what our fathers said to the British government when it attempted to control our people in their local and domestic affairs, and to dictate what kind of paper they should write on. Our fathers said to the British government, "Hands off. Mind your own business." And in order that they might perpetuate that motto, and render it familiar to their children, they placed it upon their paper money and on their coin, in order that every child should learn to read it. Let us now act on that principle. Let us say to Congress, "Mind your own business, and let the Territories alone." I have a word more to say to you, and then I have done. I presume that many of you have business before Congress of some kind or other. Perhaps one of you has a claim for a pension. If so, ask your representative, when he comes home, what became of your bill. He'll tell you that he did the best he could for you, but that it was lost for want of time. "Why lost for the want of time?" "Oh, Congress occupied the whole time in discussing the slavery question, and there was no time to pass your pension bill." Another may have an interest in the French Spoliation bill. Ask your representative what became of that bill. "Lost for want of time; slavery question occupies the whole time; no chance for anything else." Ask your representatives why they did not remodel the tariff in order to raise money enough to defray the expenses of the government without borrowing twenty millions of dollars a year. They will tell you the only reason that the bill was lost was for want of time. The negro question occupies the whole time: no chance for the tariff. Ask them why they did not pass a Pacific Railroad bill; and at the same time remind them that Fillmore was pledged to a Pacific railroad when a candidate in 1856, and Fremont was pledged to it, and Buchanan was pledged to it—all three parties pledged to it. Yet the very bill, the very measure to which all parties were pledged, could not get a majority in either house of Congress. Ask your representatives—Why? "Lost for the want of time; the negro question takes up all the time, and there is no time left to attend to the material interests of the country"—at least to the interests of the white folks, as my friend in the crowd says. In my opinion, the government of this country is the white man's government. It was made by white men for the benefit of white men, and ought to be administered by white men. (Cheers.) And I think the white men have a right to a small portion of the time, at least, so that their business may be attended to. You never will have appropriate legislation on any of these questions before Congress—and I am not discussing the question as to what the legislation ought to be—but you never will have the subjects considered and acted upon until you banish the negro question from the halls of Congress. Let us banish that question from Congress forever. Remand it to the people of the Territories who are interested in it. Let them do as they please, subject to the constitution of the United States, and there will be no cause of controversy between the North and the South. Maintain the doctrine of non-intervention and there will be peace and harmony between all sections of the country. Why can we not now live in peace as we did in former times? You will all remember that during the Revolution the Northern army was commanded by a Southern general, and the Southern army by a Northern general: and on the battle field Southern and Northern men fought shoulder by shoulder in a common cause, poured out their blood in a common battle, in order that they might transmit a common inheritance to their children. Why

can we not live together now as we did then, in the bonds of peace and fraternity? These questions come home to us in the Northwest with more force than they do to you even.—Go into the plains of Illinois, and there you will find the Yankee boy with a Southern wife, the Yankee girl with a Southern husband.—When their children have grown up and have gone to visit the graves of their fathers or their mothers, or the graves of their ancestors, they have had to go to Virginia as well as New Hampshire to see them both. Each child has a Southern ancestor as well as a Northern one: and he don't like to have curses heaped on the head of the parent or the grand parent. Then, again, when you come to talk to us about a dissolution of the Union, we tell you, "No! Never." We trade Southward as well as Northward. We furnish the water that flows down the Mississippi as well as the water that flows through the lakes of the St. Lawrence.—We intend to follow that water wherever it flows until it mingles into the broad ocean.—(Applause.) We have social and commercial relations with the South, and the East alike.—We have the tie of country and of blood that binds them together. When you tell us that this Union is to be dissolved we say "Never!" for the reason that we never intend to travel into a foreign country, and obtain a passport and have it vised by a consul in order to visit the tombs of our fathers or the scenes of our childhood. Hence there is not a man on the frontier that don't love this glorious Union; and because we do so love the Union our motto is never to do an act that would alienate one portion of the people from another. You can only preserve the Union by maintaining peace and harmony and concord among the people of the different sections. Remember that one tie after another has already been severd. This fell spirit of sectional strife has invaded the holy sanctuary, and separated the churches into churches North, churches South. This fell spirit of sectional strife has separated brethren at the communion table. And when you find a spirit of strife so deadly that it can sever social tie, and religious tie, and political tie, what is your constitution worth, when you have made the people enemies who live under it? You must bind the hearts of this people together if you expect to maintain the Union. You can only bind those hearts together, and mould them into one, by observing those great principles of justice and equity upon which our whole system rests. (Cheers.) My friends, I feel that I have done injustice to you as well as to myself. ("Go on.") No, I am not going on. I have done more talking to day than I expected to have done all summer. I thought I was going to pass quietly through, but every road station was so crowded that my friends were literally overwhelming me with kindness, and it was not in my heart to refuse to respond to them. I made no political speeches because I was welcomed unanimously by all parties; and it never was in my heart to say an unkind thing to those that were kind to me. To-day I have only touched on these political topics because your chairman, who introduced me, invited my special attention to them. I do not intend as a general thing to enter into the political discussions of this year. It is the first time in twenty-seven years that I have looked on at a political fight without taking a hand in it. I am now enjoying a holiday, visiting the watering places for the first time, taking a little recreation, and, it seems, speaking a little just for exercise. (Laughter and cheers.) But, gentlemen, I must again seriously, and with profound gratitude, express to you my thanks for the manner in which you have received me this day. It certainly is a magnificent and imposing demonstration—one that I feel that I have a right to be proud of, and one that reflects credit and honor upon you who have gotten it up. I do not accept it as a personal tribute to myself. I believe, and may rejoice in the belief, that it is intended as a forcible manner of expressing your devotion to those great political principles with which my public life is identified. (Long and prolonged applause.)

The speech of Judge Douglas occupied an hour and ten minutes. At its conclusion, he was conducted through the crowd to a carriage and driven to his quarters, the residence of Oliver L. Sanborn, Esq., followed by a large mass of people, who cheered him with the greatest enthusiasm. The people soon after began to assemble in the Court House yard and vicinity, and before eight o'clock, the hour for the reception at the City Hall, an immense crowd had collected, filling the yard and the street in front. At eight o'clock Judge Douglas was conducted to the Hall, which was soon jammed full, and the reception began; and for more than an hour the stream of enthusiastic men continued to pass before him shaking him heartily by the hand, until all had had the pleasure of so doing. After which Mr. Bailey, of the Boston *Herald*, was called upon for a speech and responded briefly, and Judge Douglas also made a few remarks, which were received with great applause.

While the men were thus honoring Judge Douglas and gratifying themselves, the residence of Mr. Sanborn was thronged with ladies, who gathered there to pay their respects to Mrs. Douglas.

While these receptions were taking place cannons were fired in the rear of the Court House, and at a later period a fine display of fireworks was made in front, while during the whole time excellent music was discoursed by the bands.

Among the attractive features of the evening was a fine display of Chinese lanterns between the City Hall and Mr. Sanborn's house, and also from the pole in front of the Station House.

Soon after ten o'clock the crowd began to disappear, and before eleven our city resumed its usual quiet. The thousands who had come here to honor our distinguished guest had departed for their homes, highly gratified with the proceedings of the day and evening.

☞We should like to know what Bro. Meyers, of the *Bedford Gazette*, means by saying we are hard to beat at "*such like*." Do you intend to be personal, Bro. Meyers? if so, we shall call up coffee, or "something else," for two, the first time we meet you.—*Huntingdon Globe*.

We *didn't* mean to be "personal," but will not object to your "calling up" coffee for two, or even *spirits*, so they are not from the "vasty deep," or of the Rochester kind.

NOTICE.—Persons in the habit of entering our office and carrying off exchanges without the leave of the editor, will please arm themselves before attempting that business in the future, as we intend to commit assault and battery on the first scamp of that sort we detect in the act. Forewarned is forearmed!

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1860.

B. F. Meyers, Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HON. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON,

OF GEORGIA.

FOR GOVERNOR:

GEN. HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,

HON. WILLIAM P. SCHELL,

(Subject to the decision of the District Conference.)

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,
MAJ. SAMUEL H. TATE,
BEDFORD BOROUGH.

SHERIFF,
JOHN J. CESSNA,
BEDFORD BOR.

COMMISSIONER,
RICHARD M'MULLIN,
NAPIER.

POOR DIRECTOR,
JOHN S. BRUMBAUGH,
S. WOODBERRY.

AUDITOR,
GEORGE BAUGHMAN,
W. PROVIDENCE,

CORONER,
JACOB WALTER,
ST. CLAIR.

CALL AND SETTLE.

Persons owing us for subscription, job work and advertising, are respectfully requested to settle their bills at or before September Court, Especially do we expect all Executors', Administrators', and other legal notices, published in our paper, to be paid by that time. Those desiring the *Gazette* for the present year, at the advance rate of $1.50 per annum, will obtain it by paying at September Court.

CAMPAIGN GAZETTE.

We will furnish the Gazette till the 10th of November next, at the low rate of 30 cents per copy, or ten copies for $2.50, always to be paid in advance. Now is the time to subscribe!

THE ELECTORAL TICKET.

We have always been anxious that there should be but one Democratic Electoral Ticket in this State, and to this end, have attended every meeting of the State Committee, as well as other assemblages called for the purpose of considering the matter. As our readers are well aware, it was our first object and desire to have the Electors nominated at Reading pledged to the support of the regular nominees, Douglas and Johnson. This the State Committee declined to do, but in lieu thereof, "patched up" a fusion which in many respects was exceedingly odious to the friends of the regular nominees. The Harrisburg Mass Convention met, denounced that fusion and demanded its rescision by the State Committee at its meeting at Cresson.—Obedient to the demand of the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS, the State Committee rescinded its former action, and adopted, in its stead, the programme annexed below. This result is a great victory for the Douglas men—not that it gives them any undue advantage over the friends of Breckinridge, but because in compliance with their request, the former proposition of fusion has been abandoned, and a much fairer and more equitable plan of union offered by the Committee. We are, therefore, not without hope that the differences in the party may yet be so reconciled as to enable the entire Democracy of the State to vote for one set of Electors and thus defeat and discomfit the Black Republican horde. The plan of Union adopted at Cresson, is as follows:

Resolved, That the democratic electoral ticket be headed with the name of Douglas or Breckinridge, as an elector at large, and in the event of the success of said ticket, if a greater number shall have been cast for Douglas, then the vote of the electoral college of the State shall be cast for Douglas and Johnson; but if for Breckinridge, then for Breckinridge and Lane; if the vote of Pennsylvania cannot elect the candidates for whom the majority of the votes are cast, and can elect any running for President claiming to be a democrat, then the vote of the electoral college shall be cast for that candidate; if it will not elect either of the democrats for whom it is cast, or any of the democrats who are voted for in the States, then the vote shall be cast for the candidate who has the majority of the votes of the State, and the chairman of this committee is requested to obtain from the electors their several and distinct pledges of acquiescence in the foregoing resolution, and report the result of his action at a future meeting of the committee.

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE IS SAUCE FOR THE GANDER.—Our friends of the Harrisburg *Patriot & Union*, are unremitting in their denunciation of what they style "Mr. Miles Taylor's interference in State politics." Would it not be well enough for them, at the same time, to give never so slight a rebuke to Mr. Isaac I. Stevens, under whose supervisional interference irregular tickets are being put forth in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Maine, New York, and other States, and under whose sanction and advice, independent candidates were run for Governor and Congress, in Missouri, for the express purpose of defeating the regularly nominated candidates? Come, now, friends, don't be so partial!

Berks County.

We learn with much gratification, that the Democracy of old Berks, at their County Convention, notwithstanding the divided sentiment on the Presidential question, resolved with great unanimity, to unite their forces against the common enemy. This is a worthy example for the Democrats of other counties. Let us imitate glorious old Berks, and present a solid front to the advancing foe. There is no earthly use in dividing our strength. We must be united if we would conquer. Let no Democrat suffer his prejudices, or personal feeling, to drive him from the support of regular nominations, or to do aught that will enure to the benefit of Black Republican Abolition candidates.

FIRST GUN FOR THE LITTLE GIANT!

MISSOURI OPENS THE BALL FOR DOUGLAS.

VICTORY! VICTORY!!

The latest news from the Missouri election, indicates the success of C. F. Jackson, the Douglas Democratic candidate for Governor, by from 5000, to 7000 majority. Five of the seven Congressmen are also reported to be Douglas Democrats. Glory enough for Missouri.

LINCOLN AN ABOLITIONIST.

On page 244 of the *Gongressional Globe* for the second session of the Thirtieth Congress, we find the following paragraph:

"Mr. LINCOLN gave notice of a motion for "leave to introduce a bill *to abolish slavery* "in the District of Columbia, by consent of the "free white people of said District, and with "compensation to the owners."

Thus it will be seen that ABRAHAM LINCOLN is not merely in favor of restricting slavery to its present limits, as is claimed for him by his supporters, but that when in Congress, he advocated its ABOLITION where it exists by virtue of local law. Who will say hereafter that Lincoln is not an Abolitionist?

FULTON COUNTY.—The telegraphic despatch published in a number of the newspapers, alleging that a resolution endorsing Douglas and Johnson, was voted down in the recent Democratic County Convention of Fulton county, is false from beginning to end. The President of that Convention informs us that no such resolution was presented before the Convention.—During the absence, last week, of the Senior Editor of the Fulton *Democrat*, his junior partner took the responsibility to take down the Douglas flag and run up that of Breckinridge, defending his conduct in an article severely denunciatory of Mr. Douglas and his friends.—This may be a good joke for Black Republicans to laugh at, but will scarcely be beneficial to the interests of the Democracy.—The county ticket nominated by the Democrats of Fulton, is an excellent one. It is composed as follows: Assembly, Dr. A. V. C. McNeal; Prothonotary, W. C. McNulty; Treasurer, Daniel Fore; Commissioner, James Daniels; Auditor, George Whitehill. C. M. Barton, Esq., H. G. Smith, Esq., and Dr. R. J. Hunter were appointed Congressional Conferees, with instructions to support the nomination of Hon. W. P. Schell, of this place.—On Friday night last, the Democracy of Fulton held a mass meeting in McConnellsburg. A resolution condemning the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, was defeated. Hon. John Cessna and Hon. W. P. Schell were among the speakers at this meeting.

BEDFORD SPRINGS.—The season at the Springs has been very lively for the past three or four weeks. Visitors are still pouring in and the prospects are that the hotels will continue to be well filled for some time to come. Among the recent arrivals are DR. C. H. HUNTER and E. M. CLYMER, ESQ., of Reading, both prominent Democrats and the last named President of the East Pennsylvania Railroad. They give a good account of the Democracy of old Berks.

ALL WRONG.—Occasionally we hear Democrats say that they would rather see Lincoln elected than Breckinridge, and others that they would rather see Lincoln elected than Douglas. This is all wrong. The motto of the Democracy should be, "Any Democrat in preference to Lincoln!"

KENTUCKY.—The majority for Leslie Coombs, (Bell and Everett candidate) over Clinton McClarty, (Breckinridge) will, it is thought, reach 30,000! It is alleged that the Douglas and Bell men united upon Coombs, though some 10,000 votes were polled for BOLLING, a Douglas man, who ran on his "own hook."

ATTEND TO IT.—The Vigilance Committees of the several districts, and Democrats generally, are requested to attend to the assessment of voters and to the naturalization of such persons as are by law entitled to "papers." Let this be attended to in time. Next court will be the last opportunity for naturalization before the coming elections.

GREAT YIELD OF OATS.—We were informed, the other day, by Mr. John Brumbaugh, that Jacob Specht, of Morrison's Cove, in this county, threshed out 200 sheaves of oats which produced 48 bushels—nearly a peck to a sheaf.

OUT FOR BELL.

The Ball rolling and the Bell ringing!

Every day brings additional evidence of the disintegration of the Lincoln party, and the newspapers are filled with accounts of defections from its ranks, the deserters being, in many instances, prominent and influential leaders. Among the more recent of these desertions, is that of H. BUCHER SWOOPE, ESQ., a gentleman who figured prominently as a Fillmore and Hazlehurst leader, but who for the last two years, has been an active advocate of the so-called "People's" party. Our readers will remember MR. SWOOPE as the gentleman who so eloquently addressed the Straight Americans of Bedford county, in the last Gubernatorial campaign. Mr. S. announces his intention to vote for Bell and Everett in the following well-written letter, declaring that "so far as the Presidential contest is concerned, the "People's party' has ceased to exist:"

LETTER FROM H. BUCHER SWOOPE.

CLEARFIELD, July 27, 1860.

EDMUND C. PECHIN, ESQ.,

Dear Sir:—I regret that I have been unable to answer your letter of inquiry at an earlier date, having for a long time past been confined to my room by an accident. I embrace the first opportunity, however, to say that while your information in relation to my having, in a great measure, retired from politics, is correct, I have yet no hesitation to comply with your request and give you "an expression of my opinion."

You are right in your conjecture that I never had any sympathy with Republicanism, nor have I any now. When in 1858, as the Chairman of the American State Committee, I met the President of the Republican Committee and others at Harrisburg, for the purpose of taking the preliminary steps for the organization of the "People's Party," I entered into the arrangement with the distinct understanding that the principles of Americanism, which I represented, should be fully recognized, both in the call for the Convention and in the platform.

This was accordingly done, and the resolutions of the convention which nominated Messrs Reed and Frazer strongly denounced the constant perpetration of naturalization frauds, the importation of foreign paupers and criminals, and urged the enactment of proper laws for the prevention of both, and for the protection of American Industry. This was deemed, at the time, and certainly intended as a distinct recognition of the cardinal principles of Americanism, and upon the platform containing these provisions the "People's Party" of this State was organized and achieved a triumphant victory. How this contrasts with the action of the Chicago Convention, it is unnecessary to say; for it is patent to every man that, so far at least as the Presidential contest is concerned, the "People's Party of Pennsylvania" has ceased to exist. It becomes necessary, therefore, for those Americans who have hitherto acted under that name with Republicans and others, on the faith of their recognition of the peculiar principles of Americanism,—to determine the course they will pursue in the present critical and complicated condition of national politics.

If there were no other reasons for my refusing to support the candidates of the Chicago Convention, it would be sufficient to say that I cannot endorse, by voting for them, a platform diametrically opposite to all my past professions, and thus tacitly acknowledge that I am governed by other motives than the desire for success of those principles I have all my life advocated. My support of the candidates of either section of the Democratic party, is, of course, entirely out of the question.

I shall vote, therefore, for Bell and Everett, and give them my cordial support, with the firm conviction that a time has arrived in our history when it is necessary for our peace and posperity that the conservative element of the country should have the control of public affairs. It is not to be disguised that the constant agitation of the slavery question by political leaders North and South, and the vacillating course of the present *remarkable* Administration, have been the prolific source of much mischief, which, though it may not endanger the perpetuity of the Union, impedes our progress, blights our prosperity, and mars our peace. It is essential, therefore, to the welfare of our Government that this agitation should be allayed, and that the sectional animosity so rife in our land should be rebuked. This desirable result, it seems to me, can only be attained by the election of conservative men whose administration will receive a "national"—not a *sectional* support—i, in other words, men who will have adherents in all parts of our great country—North, South, East and West.

I have thus given you, as requested, my views of the present canvass, and placed myself upon the record. Trusting that they will prove satisfactory, and regretting that on account of the physical infirmity under which I still labor, I could not give them more fully, I remain yours truly,

H. BUCHER SWOOPE.

FOR THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE BEDFORD BIBLE SOCIETY.

CASH REC'D. ON SUBSCRIPTION.

From Ms Bird and Miss Brown	$52.50
" Ms Daugherty and Miss Russell	26.01
" Ms. Schafer and Mrs. Lynch	16.52
Donation by Y. M. C. Association	16.57
Whole amount	111,60

AMOUNT OF BOOKS SOLD.

By Tnsurer	$43.83
" Coorteur	48.67
Whe Am't Books sold	92.50
Whole am't money rec'd	204.10

CAH PAID OUT OF TREASURY.

Sent to Penn. Bible Society	$125.00
Freight & Express charges on 3 boxes books	9.87
Book se ando lank book	4.44
Colpoeur's com. on sale of books	12.17
Whole am't paid out	151.48
Balance in Treasury	52.62

ACC. WITH PENN. BIBLE SOCIETY.

Cr. by whole am't. of Books Rec'd	$137.82
Dr. to Cash sent by mail	125.00
Bal. due on books	12.82
Book in hands of Treasurer, unsold, worth about	$45.00
Cash in hand	52.62
Whole am't. of books and Cash	97.62

DONATIONS.

Bibles donated	20
" sold	85
Total	105
Taments donated	2
" sold	87
Total	89
Testaments and Psalms donated	1
" " sold	19
Total	20
Psalms sold	3
Whole number of Holy Scriptures donated and sold	227

SAMUEL SHUCK,
Aug. 17, 1860. Treasurer.

FOR THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

The Common Schools of Bedford Co,

What can be done for the improvement of our Common Schools?

All will admit that much is needed to be done; and much may be done, if all who are officially related to, or personally interested in them, would cheerfully co-operate with each other, and with the Superintendent of our schools: in carrying out to the fullest possible extent, the spirit and design of our wise and excellent school law.

Let the Superintendent, Directors, Teachers and Parents, each and all, but do their duty in regard to our Schools, (regardless of fault finders) being prompted by higher motives than the fear of censure, or the love of popularity: then, will there be a waking up to the all important subject of education among the masses of the people.

Then will a vital and healthy current begin to flow through our wholesome school system, its dormant powers will be waked to life, and health, development and growth will be the result.

Then will all realize that our school law which provides for the education of all our youth is not only wise, but supremely benevolent to the rich as well as the poor.

Hence, among the first steps towards improving our schools, devolving upon the Superintendent, is, to create a deeper interest on the part of the people in behalf of their schools.

They should be made to feel that it is not only their duty, but their interest, to educate every youth in the county. And that the cheapest and most successful way to accomplish such a noble end, is to furnish commodious and comfortable school houses in every district, and then to offer such wages for qualified teachers, as will induce young men of the first order of talents, to spend money and time to qualify themselves for the arduous and responsible duties of teaching.

It is to be feared that the great majority of our teachers are asleep to the great interests of their calling.

Hence, many of them, heretofore, have made little or no effort to improve themselves.

They feel no moral obligations in taking charge of a school, contented if they can only keep (not teach) the school and get their money, then they are off to engage in almost anything, (but self-improvement,) for the next eight or nine months, then they migrate to some part of the county where they are not known and again impose themselves upon the Directors and people, in the capacity of Teachers.

Such teachers we most emphatically term "drones," and the sooner they can be stung out of the hive the better. If teachers will make no effort to improve themselves, they should, and will be cut off from the profession.

The County Superintendent will be unflinching in the discharge of his duties, without the slightest partiality, making the necessary distinction in giving certificates, between, "live teachers and drones."

School Directors should always give the preference to those teachers whom they know to feel a deep interest in their own improvement, as well as in the improvement of their schools. By thus encouraging true merit, in a few years the drones will have been expelled from the hive, (school house,) and we will have a corps of teachers of whom the people will be proud, and whom they will liberally compensate for their labors.

We urge upon the several Boards of school Directors in the county, the importance of continuing to take the Penn'a. School Journal, believing it to be indispensable, to the right performance of their responsible duties.

Were we a School Director, we would no more employ a teacher who was not regularly in the reception of a School Journal, than we would engage a minister to preach for us, who was not in the possession of a bible. We therefore most earnestly urge upon every school Board in the county, to pass the following resolutions: and carry them immediately into effect:

Resolved, That this school board subscribe for the Pennsylvania School Journal for the ensuing year, to be paid out of the school fund as provided by law.

Resolved, That we will employ no teacher who is not, or will not become a subscriber to the Pennsylvania School Journal.

Let each school board carry the above resolutions into effect, and there will be at once an agency put into operation which will quicken and energize every department of our school system.

At once, near two hundred torch lights would be scattered broad cast throughout the county, dispensing light and knowledge in their way, to both teachers and people, upon the important questions relating to the improvement of our schools.

The Pennsylvania School Journal is the educational organ of the State, and is the principal means of communication between the State Superintendent and the County Superintendents, Teachers and Directors of the several Counties. In it are published from time to time the decisions given by the State Superintendent, upon numerous points of Law, and the various questions of inquiry made by different school boards.

Also there will be given in each number a series of articles, upon the best methods of teaching the common branches, and upon school government, &c., &c.

We recommend every teacher in the county to send his dollar to the editor, Thos. H. Burrowes, Lancaster, Pa., and thus put himself in possession of one of the best educational journals in the land.

GEO. SIGAFOOS,
County Supt.

Interesting Railroad Letter.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8, 1860.

The great want at the present time, as felt by all who are at all familiar with this great city, is a direct railroad connection with the West. Nor is the whole country much less interested than the city. We must have a national mart of commerce—where the produce of the country can be sold to the best advantage and the wants of the people best supplied. As well might you run a wagon without an axle as a commercial nation without a commercial centre. New York has become that to a great degree. Thousands of millions of dollars have been spent in her buildings, canals, railroads, and ships, and there is, so closely are the links woven, not a city, town, or hamlet in the whole country which does not in greater or less degree respond to the prosperity or adversity of this city. Your readers must therefore feel an interest in every effort for the advancement of the city, and calculated to make her in the future what London was to the past, with the added glory of our great country to back it.

There is manifestly danger that New York may lose that position. Her roads and canals to the Western trade are long and circuitous. British gold and power has constructed the Grand Trunk road through Canada at a cost of $75,000,000, and her circulars propose to carry freight from St. Louis to Liverpool cheaper than our own roads bring it from St. Louis to New York.

Philadelphia has her own road to the west by which she is 276 miles nearer to St. Louis than New York by her roads. Baltimore has a road by which she is 306 miles nearer to Cincinnati than New York by her roads. These sources of rivalry are recent works; but would already have had a crushing effect but for the fine harbor and precedence this city has attained in foreign trade.

There is a route to the west entirely within the power of New York, of which she can now avail herself, that would overcome these difficulties and place her virtually as near to the western trade as any one of these cities. It is a Grand National railroad through the state of Pennsylvania, a large portion of which is already built and all of the easiest possible construction and grade.

By the request of persons along the line I have recently been over the route from New York to the Ohio river, preparatory to the effort to bring the subject before the citizens of New York in such form as to induce them to at least guarantee its construction whenever those adjacent to it are prepared to act and do all in their power. As all may be supposed, for the reasons I have given, to feel some interest in the subject, I propose very briefly to state the result of my observations, which will be more fully set forth in a report now in preparation for general distribution in this city.

The Central New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Lehigh and Lebanon Valley, together constitute a line to Harrisburg, 182 miles, straight, well built and of easy grade. It is one of the best roads in the country and would take a large share of the freight and travel to New York but for the discrimination of the Penn'a. road in favor of Philadelphia. There is also a road nearly completed from Allentown to Dauphin, either of which would be open to a great through route. From Harrisburg west there are still two routes, up Sherman's and Cumberland valley, both beautiful and rich, separated by a range of mountains. The route up either is almost without curve or grade, and the local business of either will pay a large interest upon the cost of a road as the Cumberland valley now does on the road to Chambersburg. The building of the Sherman's Valley would open a new country, and bring the celebrated Broad Top Coal nearer to a market by near forty miles. At Burnt Cabins, 70 miles from Harrisburg by Sherman's Valley, the two routes unite. For that route there is a good charter and a company organized with Gen. Wilson of Huntington as president, and plans are now being matured to give it vitality and progress.

The route through Bedford and Somerset Counties I followed closely, and found it one of the easiest roads to construct that could be imagined. It follows the Juniata, Buffalo Creek and Wills' Creek until it rises to the small tunnel crossing the Alleghanies at the Sand Patch, which tunnel is nearly completed by the Connellsville Road Company.

From this point the route descends Castleman's river to Connellsville in Fayette co., from whence the road is completed to Pittsburg.

With the completion of a road from a point on the Connellsville road to Washington, 30 miles, we have a road to Wheeling, Va., the western terminus of the B. & Ohio road on the Ohio river, and place New York within 705 miles of Cincinnati, 200 miles less than by any road now controlled by New York interest, and having no grades or curves like those on the Baltimore or Pennsylvania roads.

In a few days I shall forward you a detailed report, in which you may find something of interest, as the subject will yet be felt as one of national concern.

Yours,
JAS. E. WHARTON.

LOUISIANA.

OUR NEW ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW ORLEANS, July 12, 1860.

The Bellringers and Douglasites on Friendly Terms—Prospects of a Union Between Them.

Vaticination not being my forte, I will not attempt to tell you what the future holds in store for the use and acquisition of abject mortality; but the present status possessing certain interest, as far as my observation serves me, I place at your disposition. Politically, a better feeling exists among the Bell and Douglas men than I have ever observed between rival or opposing candidates for any high office; but the friends of both exhibit an implacable hostility to Breckinridge, as the representative of the fire eating, disunion sentiment of the South and Massachusetts.

This disunion feeling is regarded as far more dangerous to the permanence of our institutions than abolitionism of the deepest dye. You can rely upon the result of this sentiment being the union, in some shape or form, of the friends of Bell and Douglas, so as to prevent the electoral vote of more than one Southern State being cast for Breckinridge and Lane. The federal administration ticket has not the ghost of a chance of admission into the House of Representatives. The executioner's hand will bring about a reaction, which, combined with the cry of persecution, will sweep the land as a besom of destruction, annihilating every vestige of Slidell & Co.

Religious Notice.—The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper (D. V.) will be administered in the Presbyterian Church, of this place, on next Sabbath, the 19th inst. Service to commence at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

—MARRIED—

On the 10th inst., at the house of the bride's Father, by John Smith, Esq., Mr. Henry Ellonburger, to Miss Elmira, daughter of Adam Miller, all of Napier tp.

On the 9th inst., by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. William Mortimore, to Miss Mary Ann Bottomfield, both of Snake Spring tp.

Persons afflicted with the Fever and Ague should not spare either time, trouble or expense, to procure Dr. HOSTETTER'S *CELEBRATED BITTERS*, whose beneficent effects upon the human system has been clearly proved to those who have been stricken down in a short space of time by this dreadful curse, whose cheeks are wan and meagre, and whose nights are sleepless and restless, and whose eyes are dim and sunken, with death staring them in the face, this compound must prove a blessing: snatching them as it were from the very mouth of the grave.—None can know its true value until they have tested it. When all others have failed, these Bitters have restored the sufferers to pristine health. Their popularity in all the Western and Southern parts should introduce them to all families.

Sold by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere.

☞See advertisement in another column.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified, that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office, of Bedford County; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on Tuesday the 4th day of September, next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

1. The account of John D. Perdew, adm'r., of the Estate of Mary Perdew, late of Southampton tp., dec'd.
2. The account of Daniel Diehl, Guardian of Juliana Hillegas, and of the minor children of Andrew Turner, late of Harrison tp., dec'd.
3. The account of Abraham Blackburn and Joseph Griffith, Ex'rs. of the last will &c., of James Moore, late of St. Clair township, deceased.
4. The first account of David L. Replogle, and John L. Replogle, Executors of the last will &c., of Rinehart Replogle, late of South Woodberry tp., dec'd.
5. The account of Samuel Smith, Executor of the last will, &c., of William Smith, late of Bedford tp., dec'd.
6. The account of Daniel B. Horn and John A. Burns, Executors of the last will &c., of Echort Horn, late of Juniata tp., dec'd.
7. The account of John Sparks, Esq., Ex'r., of the last will &c., of Daniel Buzzard, late of West Providence tp., dec'd.

Register's Office, } S. H. TATE,
Bedford, Aug. 10. } Register.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

Drawn for September Term, 1st Monday, 3d day, 1860.

John McVicker, Foreman, John H. Barton, John Burger, Hezekiah Barkman, Jr., Samuel Bon, Jesse Diehl, Jacob G. Dively, Wm. Elder, Benjamin Fink, Martin Hoover, Henry Horn, Bostian Kegg, Wm. Keyser, Nicholas Lysinger, Jr., John B. Miller, John Metzger, George Martimore, Frederick Miller, Joseph S. Messersmith, Daniel J. Miller, Jacob Pee, Peter H. Studebaker, Absalom Sparks, Henry Wertz.

PETIT JURORS.

George B. Amich, Westley Akers, Israel Bennett, Samuel Berkhimer of F., James Cessna Esq., Peter Deremore, John Hershberger, Oliver Horton, Dewalt Hershberger, Reuben C. Haines, Joseph Ickes, Peter Imler, Adam Ickes Josiah Koons, John Lowry, Samuel Logan, Martin Mowry, Abraham Morgert, Joseph Moore, John McCleary, Lewis Putt, James Patton, Josiah Ritchey, Nathan Robison, Jacob Roads, Henry Reimund, Thomas P Studebaker, George Sliger, Solomon Steel, Wm. Spidle, Daniel Sams, Nathan H. Wright, Samuel Werking, Wm. C. Wisegarver, Michael Weyand.

LIST OF CAUSES

Put down for trial at September Term, (3d. day) 1860.

Samuel Moses Ex'ors	vs	John Alsip
Peter I. Little	vs	Jacob Strock
Jacob Farbner's use	vs	John Alsip
Richard McEnesp	vs	Same
James Patton	vs	David Stoner et al
Thomas J. Horton	vs	A. W. Evans
James Patton	vs	Jacob Longenecker
John Hoenstein	vs	Adam Burk
Catherine Over	vs	John Claar's ex'ors
Edward Byrne	vs	Abraham Rifle
Solomon Gans	vs	D. S. Berkstresser
F. D. Beegle	vs	Anthony Bowser
George Albrights use	vs	J. P. Kreighbaum
E. B. Bradley et al	vs	Wm. S. Fluke et al
Wheat & Grover	vs	James Patton
Jacob Keeley	vs	David Patterson
J. C. McLanahan and others use	vs	A. J. Snively
Elizabeth Haney	vs	B. W. Garretson
John Filler	vs	A. J. Pennell et al
Conrad Claycomb	vs	Daniel Stineman
B. W. Garretson et al	vs	T. W. Horton et al
Wm. Hartley's adm'r	vs	A. R. Craine's ex's
Henry Reighart et al	vs	Wm. H. Irvin et al
David Helsel	vs	A. W. Evans et al
John Fluck's heirs	vs	James Entriken et al
F. Jordan, Trustee &c.	vs	The Same
Michael Gonden	vs	John Cessna et al

Prothonotary's Office, } S. H. TATE,
Bedford, August 10,'60. } Prot.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the Estate of James McDaniel, late of West Providence Township, Bedford County, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, notice is therefore, given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment immediately and to those having claims, to present them forthwith for settlement.

JOSEPH McDANIEL,
Aug. 10,'60. Adm'r.

"BE IN TIME!"

WILLOUGHBY'S CELEBRATED DRILLS" are in greater demand than ever, this fall, and all who want Drills must order now to secure machines. Call soon at Hartley's and examine this Great Seeder. [aug. 10.]

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the account of Jno. Mower, one of the adm'rs. *de bonis non* of the estate of Charles McDowell,

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed to distribute the balance remaining on said account, will attend for that purpose, at his office in Bedford, on Tuesday the 21st day of August, inst, when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper.

J. M. RUSSELL,
Aug. 3d. 1860. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed Auditor to distribute balance in hands of Levi Hardinger, Ex'or. of the last will &c., of Catherine Hardinger dec'd. will attend to the duties of his appointment on Thursday the 23d day of August next, at which time all interested can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
Aug. 3,'60. Auditor.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By Virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa., Vend. Exponas., and Levari Facias, to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the first day of September, A. D. 1860, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

—ALSO—

One lot of ground in the Town of Rainsburg, fronting on main street, about 80 feet, and extending back about 190 feet to an alley, with a log dwelling house, and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lots of Emanuel Diehl and Henry Smith, situate in Colerain tp., Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Joshua Filler, Def't.

—ALSO—

All the Defendant Henry S. King's interest in the following real estate, viz: All the one undivided third part of seven tracts of land, warranted in the names of William Lane, William Forrester, George Hinish, Francis Johnston, Alex. Johnston, David Montgomery and James Hunter, containing 2300 acres, more or less, situate on Yellow Creek, in Hopewell tp., Bedford co.

—ALSO—

One tract of land warranted in the name of Swope, King & Co. containing 237½ acres, more or less, situate in said tp., and co., and known as the Bedford Forge tract, and taken in execution as the property of Henry S. King Def't.

—ALSO—

One Tract of land, containing 200 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house, two tenant houses, log barn and log stable thereon, adjoining lands of George Ritchey, Joseph Negly, Solomon Nycum and others, situate in East Providence tp., Bedford co., and taken in execution as the property of William Figart, Defendant.

—ALSO—

One tract of land containing 96 acres, more or less, about 70 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house, log barn and other out buildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Henry Grubb, Daniel Snider and others, situate in Monroe tp., Bedford co., and taken in execution as the property of Job O'Neal.

—ALSO—

One tract, or parcel of land, containing 22 acres more or less, nearly all cleared and under fence, with a frame dwelling house, one rough cast tenant house, frame stable, School house and a frame of a saw-mill thereon erected, adjoining lands of George Elder, John Hardman, Henry Wertz and others, situate in Harrison tp., Bedford co., and taken in execution as the property of Daniel Trostle.

—ALSO—

One lot of ground in the town of Clearville, fronting 60 feet on main street and extending back about 172 feet to an alley, with a frame dwelling house and log stable thereon erected, adjoing lot of Barton A. Cooper on the West, and an alley on the east, situate in Monroe tp., Bedford co., and taken in execution as the property of James Rollins, Defendant.

—ALSO—

All the Defendant's interest in all thereto contiguous and adjoining tracts, pieces and parts of tracts of land, warranted in the name of Thomas J. Horton by warrant dated 2d April, 1853, situate on the waters of Six Mile Run, in Broadtop tp., Bedford county, bounded by each other and by lands of the Huntingdon and Broadtop Mountain railroad and Coal Company, lands formerly of Asa Duvall, lands of Cunningham & Co., and others, one of said pieces containing 178 acres and 96 perches and allowance, &c., and the other of said pieces containing 69 acres 16 perches and allowance, and taken in execution as the property of Stephen Wilson, with notice to to Jacob F. Pleiss et. al. terre tenant.

—ALSO—

One tract of land containing 250 acres, more or less, about 25 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house, and small stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of William Brollier, Joseph W. Tate, Esq., and others situate in Hopewell tp., Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of George Swartz.

—ALSO—

One tract of land containing 140 acres, more or less, about 90 acres cleared and under fence, with an old log stable thereon, adjoining lands of Wm. T. Daugherty, George Wolf, George Wisegarver, Henry Bridenthall and others, situate in St. Clair tp., Bedford co., and taken in execution as the property of William M. Earnest, Def't.

—ALSO—

All Deft's. right, title and interest in and to one tract of land, containing 55 acres, more or less, about 16 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lands of David Brumbaugh, Abraham Eversole and others, situate in South Woodberry tp., Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Adam Fink, Def't.

—ALSO—

One tract of land, containing 168 acres more or less, about 90 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant house, double log barn and saw mill thereon erected, adjoining lands of Michael Hughes, Mathew O'Brien and others, situate in Juniata tp., Bedford co., and taken in execution as the property of Margaret Rifle, Def't.

—ALSO—

One tract of land containing 158 acres, more or less, about 80 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house and double log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Michael Stroup, John Sites and others, situate in Juniata tp., Bedford co., and taken in execution as the property of Solomon Leydig.

—ALSO—

One tract of land containing fifty acres more or less, about five acres cleared and under fence, adjoining lands of Gideon D. Trout, Andrew Mock, Thomas S. Hoisinger and others, situate in St. Clair tp., Bedford co., and taken in execution as the property of Thomas O. Mock, Def't.

—ALSO—

One tract of land containing 134 acres, more or less, about 100 cleared and under fence, with a large two story log dwelling house and double log barn thereon erected adjoining lands of John Robison John Cavender and others, situate in Southampton tp., Bedford co., and taken in execution as the property of William and George May, Sen., Defendants.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, August 3d, 1860. } WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. **FRANCIS M. KIMMELL**, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Bedford, Somerset and Fulton, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and A. J. SNIVELY & JOHN TAYLOR, Esqs., Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace then in to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the 1st Monday of Sept. (being the 3d day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 10th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1860.

WILLIAM S. FLUKE, *Sheriff.*

KEYSTONE CIDER MILL.

This celebrated machine, greatly improved, is now offered to the farmers of Bedford Co. at manufacturer's price. It has taken over 100 Premiums. Call at Hartley's and see it.

[aug. 10, 1860.

DR. MOTT'S CHALYBEATE RESTORATIVE PILLS OF IRON.

AN APERIENT AND STOMACHIC PREPARATION of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon, by combustion in Hydrogen. Sanctioned by the highest medical authorities, both in Europe and the United States, and prescribed in their practice.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case. Innoxious in all maladies in which it has been tried, it has proved absolutely curative in each of the following complaints, viz:

In Debility, Nervous Affections, Emaciation, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Incipient Consumption, Scrofulous Tuberculosis, Salt Rheum, Mismenstruation, Whites, Chlorosis, Liver Complaint, Chronic Headaches, Rheumatism, Intermittent Fever, Pimples on the Face, &c.

In cases of *General Debility*, whether the result of acute disease or of the continued diminution of nervous and muscular energy from chronic complaints, one trial of this restorative has proved successful to an extent which no description nor written attestation would render credible. Invalids so long bed-ridden as to have become forgotten in their own neighborhoods, have suddenly re-appeared in the busy world as if just returned from protracted travel in a distant land. Some very signal instances of this kind are attested of female sufferers, emaciated victims of apparent marasmus, sanguineous exhaustion, critical changes, and that complication of nervous and dyspeptic aversion to air and exercise for which the physician has no name.

In *Nervous Affections* of all kinds, and for reasons familiar to medical men, the operation of this preparation of Iron must necessarily be salutary, for, unlike the old oxides, it is vigorously tonic, without being exciting and over-heating; and gently regularly aperient, even in the most obstinate cases of costiveness, without ever being a gastric purgative, or inflicting a disagreeable sensation.

It is this latter property, among others, which makes it so remarkably effectual and permanent a remedy for *Piles*, upon which it also appears to exert a distinct and specific action, by dispersing the local tendency which forms them.

In *Dyspepsia*, innumerable as are its causes, a single box of these Chalybeate Pills has often sufficed for the most habitual cases.

In unchecked *Diarrhœa*, even when advanced to Dysentery, confirmed, emaciating and apparently malignant, the effects have been equally decisive and astonishing.

In the local pains, loss of flesh and strength, debilitating cough, and remittent hectic, which generally indicate *Incipient Consumption*, this remedy has allayed the alarm of friends and physicians, in several very gratifying and interesting instances.

In *Scrofulous Tuberculosis*, this medicated iron has had far more the good effect of the most cautiously balanced preparations of iodine, without any of their well-known liabilities.

The attention of females cannot be too confidently invited to this remedy and restorative, in the cases peculiarly affecting them.

In *Rheumatism*, both chronic and inflammatory, in the latter, however, more decidedly, it has been invariably well reported, both as alleviating pain and reducing the swellings and stiffness of the joints and muscles.

In *Intermittent Fevers* it must necessarily be a great remedy and energetic restorative, and its progress in the new settlements of the West, will probably be one of high renown and usefulness.

No remedy has ever been discovered, in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt happy and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing 50 pills price 50 cents per box: for sale by druggists and dealers. Will be sent free to any address, on receipt of the price.

All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to

R. B Locke & Co., General Agents,
20 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

July 20th, '60.

HARRISBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

MRS. S. E. DIXON, Principal.

The Fall Session of this Seminary will commence on Tuesday, September 4.

This Institution, incorporated in 1854, is admirably directed in its domestic arrangements, moral and religious culture, and course of studies. It is earnestly commended to the patronage of the public as a first class Seminary.

Circulars, stating terms, &c., can be obtained by addressing the Principal.

J. W. WEIR,
President Board of Trustees.

Reference can be freely made to the patrons of the Seminary, among whom may be mentioned:

Gov. Wm. F. Packer,	Harrisburg.
Hon. J. J. Pearson,	"
Wm. R. DeWitt, D. D.,	"
Rev. T. H. Robinson,	"
Rev. J. G. Miles,	"
Hon. Joseph Casey,	"
Wm. M. Kerr, Esq.,	"
D. D. Boas, Esq.,	"
John H. Briggs, Esq.,	"
Hon. A. S. Wilson,	Lewistown
Thomas Beaver, Esq.,	Philadelphia.
Charles Pleasants, Esq.,	Sunbury.
Hon. J. S. Heideman,	York county.
Robert Givin, Esq.,	Cumberland county.
John Irvin, Esq.,	Centre county.
B. Frank Irvin, Esq.,	Cumberland county.

July 27th.–3ts.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

Sleigh soles, wash kettles, of different sizes, wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER, and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the account of S. L. Russell, Esq., Ex'r. of the last will and testament of Mary Ann Davidson, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given that, the undersigned appointed to distribute the balance remaining on said account, will attend for that purpose, at his office, in Bedford, on Monday the 20th day of August inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

JNO. MOWER,
Aug. 3,'60. Auditor.

BEDFORD COUNTY, ss.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 30th day of April, 1860, before the Judges of the said court.

On motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Keagy, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased, to wit, Michael, Catharine, David, Ann, intermarried with Wm. Elder, Peter, and Jacob, a minor, who has for his guardian David Schnebly, all residing in Bedford County, except David who resides in Blair county: to be and appear at an Orphan's Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the first Monday, third day of September, A. D. 1860, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation, issued out of said court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto L. S. set my hand and seal of said county, at Bedford, the 7th day of May, A. D. 1860.

ATTEST:
WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff. SAM'L. H. TATE, Clerk.

June 22, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration, *cum testamento annexo*, have been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of Samuel Carn, late of Bedford borough, dec'd. Persons having claims against the estate, will present them and those who are indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

O. E. SHANNON,
July 20, 1860. Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter af the account of S. L. Russell, Esq., adm'r. *de bonis non* of the Estate of Margaret Davidson, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned appointed to distribute the balance on said account, will attend for that purpose at his office in Bedford, on Monday, the 20th day of August inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

JNO. MOWER,
Aug. 3d, 1860. Auditor.

GREAT BARGAINS.—

To make room for Fall Goods, during this month, we will sell every description of Summer Goods at cost for Cash. Superior French and English Lawns at half price, and many other goods suitable for summer use.—Call and see A. B. CRAMER & Co.

[july 13th, '60.]

PHILADELPHIA ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOS.

GEORGE VOGT takes the opportunity of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Piano Warerooms from No. 628 Arch Street, to No. 516 Arch Street, where he will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of his lately patented PIANOS, which have been pronounced by the best judges as far superior to all other Pianos in the sweetness and purity of their tone and construction, heretofore manufactured in the United States and England.

May 18,'60.–6 mo.

GRANVILLE STOKES' GIFT CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

ONE PRICE AND NO ABATEMENT.

NO. 607 CHESTNUT STREET.

GRANVILLE STOKES would return thanks to the public for their appreciation of his efforts to please, and their liberal patronage.

In order to keep up this kindly feeling, he has yielded to the solicitations of many of his friends and inaugurated a new system, of Gifts with each Garment sold. To his choice selection of fine Fabrics, and made-up Clothing, he invites the scrutiny of the public, as well as to his new mode of doing business. Each article is warranted to be, in Fabric, Style and Make, equal to any gotten up in the City, and one price, (lower than the lowest,) marked on the Ticket.

Each article sold, or measured for, is accompanied by a Gift, varying in value from $1 to $100.

N. B.—None but the most skillful Designers, Cutters and Workmen employed; and satisfaction in Fit, Fashion, Fabric, Price and Gift, guaranteed at

GRANVILLE STOKES'
ONE PRICE GIFT CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
NO. 607 CHESTNUT STREET.

May 18,'60.–6 ms.

C. P. PERRY,

S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND RACE ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,

Manufactures ACCOUNT BOOKS of the best quality. Bankers and Merchants can have their Books ruled and bound in any style.

☞Premium awarded by the Franklin Institute.

C. P. PERRY,

S. W. Corner. Fourth and Race streets, Philadelphia, supplies every article in the BOOK or STATIONERY line, at low prices. Having superior facilities as a manufacturer, he is enabled to supply goods very low, and make very fair profit. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

COLLECT TOGETHER

All your "Old Books" and Magazines; take them to PERRY'S Book Binderies, Fourth and Race, where you can have them bound good and handsomely at a low price.

May 18,'60.–6 ms.

B. FRANK. JACKSON,

PRINTER AND STATIONER,
439 *CHESTNUT STREET*,
PHILADELPHIA.

May 18,'66.–1 yr.

SUMMER TRADE NOTICE.

BUNN, RAIGUEL & CO.,
No. 137 *North Third Street*,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
FANCY DRY GOODS,

Invite the attention of Purchasers to their extensive Stock of fancy Dry Goods, Silks, Embroideries, Cloths, Cassimeres &c.

May 18,'60.–

WINCHESTER & CO.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
—AND—
PATENT SHOULDER SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
No. 706 *CHESTNUT Street*,
Above Seventh, opposite the Washington House,

Fine Shirts and Drawers made from measurement at a few days notice and in all cases Warranted to fit. Formula for measurement furnished on application by mail. LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS TO WHOLE SALE BUYERS.

May 18,'60.–1 yr.

H. BANCROFT & CO.,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,
No. 330 *Market Street, Philadelphia.*

May 18,'60.–1 yr.

PHILADELPHIA ADVERTISEMENTS

L. LADOMUS. S. PULON

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
No. 802 *CHESTUT STREET PHIL'A.*
(FIRST DOOR ABOVE EIGHTH STREET.)

Would most respectfully ask the attention of Citizens and Strangers to their Large, Cheap, and well selected Stock of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
CONSISTING IN PART OF

Gold Hunting Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 carat case,	$40 00
Gold Lever Watches, open face, full jewel'd 18 carat case,	30 00
Gold Lepine Watches, open face, full jewellec, 18 carat case,	22 00
Silver Lever Watches, Hunting case, full jewelled,	18 00
Silver Lever watches, open face, full jeweled,	14 00
Silver Lepine Watches, Hunting case,	14 00
Silver Lepine Watches, open face,	9 00
Gold Guard Chains,	12 00
Gold Vest and Fob Chains,	10 00
Gold Pen Holder with Pen and Pencil,	4 00
Gold Pencils,	1 50
Gold Pens with Silver Holders,	1 00
Silver Table Spoons, per set,	
Silver Tea Spoons,	6 00
Gold Thimbles,	3 00

With a large assortment of Silver., Table and Tea Forks; Dessert, Mustard and Salt Spoons; Pie, Cake, and Ice Cream knives; Sugar Spoons; Preserve Spoons; Pickle Knives and Forks, etc.

☞Also, constantly on hand, a magnificent assortment of Jewelry, consisting in part of Bracelets, Breastpins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Miniature cases for 1, 2, 4, and 6 likenesses; Gold Crosses, Children's armlets, and every thing in the Jewelry line, of the latest and most approved patterns.

Gold and silver Thimbles: Wedding Rings at all prices. Ladies' Chatelaines, Gold Watch Keys and Seals; Studs and Sleeve Buttons; Opera Glasses.

Always on hand, a splendid assortment of Diamond Jewelry. Also, Diamonds mounted in the most beautiful manner, equal to any work in the United States, at moderate prices.

Silver plated Tea Sets, Silver plated Knives and Forks—beautiful goods, and look equal to Silver.

CALIFORNIA GOLD BOUGHT OR MADE UP TO ORDER.

☞All descriptions of Hair Jewelry, such as Breastpins, Ear Rings, Bracelets, Chains, Charms, made to order in the most beautiful style. Old Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange.

We can send by mail, with perfect safety, Watches or Jewelry to any part of the United States. All orders must be accompanied with the Cash. No goods sent unless the money is first received. Call or address

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
802 Chestnut Street, Phil'a.

May 18,'60.–6 ms.

LOOKING GLASSES,

ENGRAVINGS,
PICTURE FRAMES,
OIL PAINTINGS,

The most extensive and elegant assortment at the very lowest rates.—Glasses in store of every description. Mahogany framed Glasses, for country sales. Print and Portrait frames, Window Cornices, Gilt Mouldings, etc. Estimates for furnishing Glasses to fill every space, by mail on application. Engravings for Grecian and Antique Paintings.—Catalogues gratis.

JAS. S. EARLE & SON,
816 Chestnut St., Phil'a.

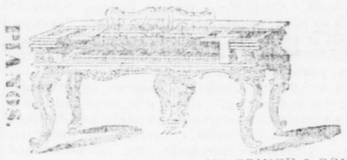
May 18,'60.–1 yr.

J. E. GOULD,

No. 632 *Chestnut St., cor. of Seventh,*
PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

HAINES, BACON & CO'S., NUNN'S & CLARK'S, HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S., AND A. H. GALE & CO'S.



MASON & HAMLIN'S, AND PRINCE & CO'S.
MELODEONS & HARMONIUMS.

Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Second-hand Pianos.

May 18,'60.–1 yr.

WILLIAM RAIGUEL, SAMUEL MOORE, WILLIAM G. NEILEMAN, JAMES M. WHITNY, EDWARD A. ADAMS, HENRY P. ATKINSON.

RAIGUEL, MOORE & CO.,

LATE, RAIGUEL AND CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
Nos. 220 & 222 *North Third St., above Race, West side, PHILADELPHIA.*

May 18,'60.–1 yr.

JOHN O. JAMES, WM. C. KENT, CHARLES SANTEE, ISAAC WELSH, G. A. SMITH, SAMUEL WHITE, H. G. STERLING, H. D. WELSH, J. TOMLINSON.

JAMES, KENT, SANTEE & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS,
239 & 241 NORTH THIRD STREET,
ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA.

May 18,'60.–1 yr.

J. F. HUBER,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. SORVER.)
—WHOLESALE DEALER IN—
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,
No 8 *North Fifth St., above Market, Phil'a.*

Also, Manufacturer and Importer of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS.

May 18, 1860.–1 yr.

MARTHA T. MARTIN, GEO. R. PEDDLE, C. H. HAMRICK, S. R. MARTIN. J. A. L. MORREL,

F. A. BAKER,

WITH
MARTINS, PEDDLE, HAMRICK & CO.
—IMPORTERS OF—
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND NOTIONS,
No. 30, *North Fourth St., Phil'a.*

May 18,'60.–1 yr.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL, awarded to C. MEYER for his two PIANOS, London, October 15, 1851.

C. MEYER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London, in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received, during the last fifteen years, more Medals than any other maker, from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms, No. 772 ARCH Street, below Eighth, South side, PHILADELPHIA.

May 18, 1860.–1yr.

MARK THESE FACTS!

THE TESTIMONY OF THE WHOLE WORLD

Holloway's Ointment.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Sores and Ulcers.

All description of sores are remediable by the proper and diligent use of this inestimable preparation. To attempt to cure bad legs by plastering the edges of the wound together is a folly; for should the skin unite, a boggy diseased condition remains underneath to break out with tenfold fury in a few days. The only rational and successful treatment, as indicated by nature, is to reduce the inflammation in and about the wound, and to soothe the neighboring parts by rubbing in plenty of the Ointment, as salt is forced into meat.

Diptheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat, and Scarlet and other Fevers.

Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day into the chest, throat and neck of the patient; it will soon penetrate, and give immediate relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system ere its influence can be felt in any local part whereas the Ointment will do its work at once.—Whoever tries the ungeunt in the above manner, for the diseases named, or any similar disorders affecting the chest and throat, will find themselves relieved as by a charm.

Piles, Fistulas, Strictures.

The above class of complaints will be removed by nightly fomenting the parts with warm water, and then most effectually rubbing in the Ointment. Persons suffering from these direful complaints lose not a moment in arresting their progress. It should be understood that it is not sufficient merely to smear the Ointment on the affected parts, but it must be well rubbed in for some considerable time two or three times a day, that it may be taken into the system, whence it will remove any hidden sore or wound as effectually as though palpable to the eye. There fagain bread and water poultices, after the rubbing in of the Ointment, will do great service. This is the only sure treatment for females, cases of cancer in the stomach, or where there may be a general bearing down.

Indiscretions of Youth;—Sores and Ulcers.

Blotches, as also swellings, can, with certainty be radically cured if the Ointment be used freely and the Pills be taken night and morning as recommended in the printed instructions. When treated in any other way they only dry up in one place to break out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humour from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy being. It will require time with the use of the Pills to ensure a lasting cure.

Dropsical Swellings, Paralysis and Stiff Joints.

Although the above complaints differ widely in their origin and nature, yet they all require local treatment. Many of the worst cases, of such diseases, will yield in comparatively short space of time, when this Ointment is diligently rubbed into the parts affected, even after every other means have failed. In all serious maladies the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Both the Ointments and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bad Legs,	Fistulas,
Bad Breasts,	Gout,
Burns,	Glandular Swellings,
Bunions,	Lumbago,
Bites of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies,	Rheumatism,
Coco-bay,	Scalds,
Chiego-foot,	Sore Nipples,
Chilblains,	Sore-throats,
Chapped Hands,	Skin Diseases,
Corns (Soft)	Scurvy,
Cancers,	Sore-heads
Contracted and Stiff Joints,	Tumors,
Elephantiasis,	Ulcers,
	Wounds,
	Yaws.

☞CAUTION!—None genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*,*Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts and $1 each.

☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Nov. 18, 1859.

FOR SALE, OR TRADE,

A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 agres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, Log House, Barn, &c. There is a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation. For particulars inquire of David Daniel, in possession, or George Clough, at Spang's Mills.

—ALSO—

A Grist-mill property in Harman's Bottom, now owned by Lewis N. Fyan. The mill is a large frame with two overshot wheels and four run of stone; in good order, and in a good settlement, with a sufficient supply of water. The farm contains nearly 400 acres; about 100 alluvial soil, and cleared; and the balance well timbered. The improvements are a large brick house, tenant house, miller's house, barn, distillery, &c. The farm can be divided without disadvantage. Terms reasonable.

—ALSO—

A tract of land in St. Clair tp., containing 93 acres, or thereabouts, about 55 acres cleared, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant-house and two log stables thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Wm. Keefe, Jacob Semler and others; formerly the property of George Kimberlin.

—ALSO—

a Farm of 166 acres, about 100 cleared, with Double Log House, New Bank Barn, and two good orchards thereon, lying on the Juniata River, two miles from Stonerstown, and half a mile from the rail road. This farm is composed of a good quality of river bottom land, 30 or 40 acres of which can be put into good meadow. The whole is now in a good state of cultivation.

—ALSO—

A farm of 118 acres of limestone land in Liberty Township near Stonerstown, known as the "John Stoler property," adjoining lands of Squire Kensinger, Stoler and others. The improvements are a Log House, Log Barn &c. There is good water on the premises, also an orchard of good fruit.

—ALSO—

A new two-story Rough-cast House and two lots of ground in Broadtop city.

—ALSO—

160 acres of the best quality of land in Harrison county, Iowa, near the Missouri, and close to the county seat.

—ALSO—

A Lot of ground in Omaha city, Nebraska.

—ALSO—

100 acres of land, in Southampton Township, Bedford county, lately owned by Wm. Lashley.

TERMS to suit buyers.

O. E. SHANNON,
Jan 27, 1860 Bedford, Pa

BEDFORD MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa., the following farming utensils of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:

FOUR AND SIX HORSE TUMBLING SHAFT POWER MACHINES,

with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superiors for strength and speed are not made in this or any other County in the State.

Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap Power Machine, with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working, this machine has no superior any where.

THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind.

Two and three Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines, a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers, single and double shovel Ploughs, Horse Rakes, Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows and Wheelbarrows, made to order.

All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

Repairing of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.

Castings for all my machines, made at the Foundry of Shires & Jordan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability. Blacksmithing done to order. All my work warranted to give satisfaction.

From a past experience of over twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.

Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.

PETER H. SHIRES,
June 8, 1860.–6m. Machinist.

BEDFORD COUNTY, ss.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1860, before the Judges of said court:—

On motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Snell, late of East Providence tp., dec'd., to wit: Maria, intermarried with Jonathan Statler, residing in Story county, Iowa, Jacob Snell, residing in Carroll county, Ill., George Snell, residing in Penn'a, Caroline, intermarried with Jacob H. Barndollar, now deceased, residing in Blair co., Pa., Christopher Snell, residing in Bedford county, Caroline and Catharine Manspeaker, children of Catharine Manspeaker, dec'd, of whom O. E. Shannon is guardian, and David Manspeaker, another heir of said Catharine, who is a minor and has no guardian, residing in Carroll county, Illinois, and Wm. Snell residing in Bedford county, Pa., [said Wm. Snell holds by purchase, the interest of all said heirs, except Maria Statler, Caroline Barndollar and David Manspeaker] to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for said county of Bedford, on the first Monday, third day of September, A. D., 1860, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation, issued out of said court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

And In testimony whereof I have hereunto L. S. set my hand and seal of said court, at Bedford, the 7th day of May, A. D. 1860.

ATTEST:
WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff. SAM'L. H. TATE, Clerk.
June 22, 1860.

BEDFORD COUNTY, ss.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1860, before the Judges of the said court.

On motion of G. H. Spang, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Henry Wolford, late of Londonderry township, dec'd., to wit. Jacob Wolford, who has conveyed his share to Leonard Bitner, George Wolford, residing in Bedford county, Michael Wolford, residing in Fayette county, Pa., Joseph Wolford residing in Somerset co., Pa., Hannah, intermarried with Adam Shroyer, residing in Allegheny co., Md., Mary Wolford, residing in Bedford county, Susanna, intermarried with Solomon Smith, residing in Bedford county, Catharine intermarried with John Stokes, residing in Cedar county, Iowa, Barbara, who was intermarried with John Devore, in Ohio, since dead, leaving issue two children, to wit, Hannah and Henry, residing in Ohio, and Adam Wolford who is dead, leaving issue three children, residing in Ohio, to wit; Josiah, Elizabeth and Simon Wolford, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for said county of Bedford, on the first Monday, third day of September, A. D., 1860, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto L. S. set my hand and seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 7th day of May, A. D. 1860.

ATTEST;
WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff. SAM'L. H. TATE, Clerk.

SPRING FASHIONS.—

MRS. S. E. POTTS

has returned from the cities, having completed her spring purchases, and is now prepared to offer great inducements in the way of

RICH FANCY GOODS.

Her stock consists of some rare styles and latest novelties of the season.

Silk and lace mantillas are composed of the newest styles of the season.

Crape de paris, dusters, rich silks, handsome organ, lawn robes.

Flounced summer silks, dress goods of all kinds.

STELLA SHAWLS.

Black and colored center printed bordered stella, brocha bordered stella, printed cashmere shawls, children's capes, comprising the largest assortment of shawls, straw goods, large stock of new styles of bonnets, straw and silk, English straw bonnets, braid bonnets, pamella bonnets, fancy straws, six hundred pieces of rich ribbons at 25 cents per yard, purchased at auction and can be sold cheap, bonnet ruches bonnet silk, mitts, kid gloves, hosiery, fans, soap and perfumery, fancy goods of all descriptions, dress trimmings, flats and hats trimmed and untrimmed. She will be still adding to her large stock every week during the summer, new desirable and fashionable goods. Mourning dress goods and dusters to suit. [june 8,'60.]

CASH WANTED!

My Books are ready for settlement up to 1st of July. My customers are earnestly requested to make immediate settlement either by Cash or note. Those who have not settled according to my terms, will not think hard of me, if through their failure to comply with my terms, their accounts should be found in the hands of an officer for collection.

July 20,'60. WM. HARTLEY.

STORE FOR SALE!

The undersigned is desirous of disposing of his stock of ready made clothing and dry goods, which he offers to retail buyers at first cost. All persons indebted to him, are requested to come forward and make settlement within thirty days from this date, by cash or note.

July 20,'60.–6ts. ISAAC LIPPEL.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.—

One new 2 horse Wagon for sale, or trade for a good horse.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & Co.
July 20th, 1860.

MACCARONI, CHEESE, CRACKERS, CRYSTALIZED Fruit and Gum Candies for sale by

july20. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

A LOT OF PURE MAPLE SUGAR, FOR SALE by

july20,'60. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

THE CHAMPION BELT
AWARDED TO J. REED & CO.

FOR SELLING THE CHEAPEST AND BEST GOODS!

The undersigned would inform their friends and customers, that they have just received from the Eastern cities, a large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they are determined to sell at the lowest "living" prices. All kinds of summer wear, from the finest to the commonest, ladies' dress goods of every description, fancy goods, and everything usually kept in dry goods stores (and, perhaps, something besides) groceries, queensware, &c., &c., can now be found at their store in every variety and assortment.

THEIR SHOE DEPARTMENT

is well supplied with the best stock that can be obtained. For style as well as durability, they cannot be surpassed in this line.

TERMS: Cheap for cash, or approved country produce, or six months credit to punctual dealers Give us a call, and you shall be waited upon with pleasure.

J. REED & CO.
May 4th,'60.

$2.50. **$2.50.**

Pure Pearl Snow White Lead. Only $2.50 per keg of 25 lbs.

PAINT AND OIL
PAINT AND OIL
VARNISH.
VARNISH.
OHIO FIRE PROOF PAINT.
OHIO FIRE PROOF PAINT.
PAINT, ALL COLORS.
PAINT, ALL COLORS.
BRUSHES,
BRUSHES,

AT HARTLEY'S.
AT HARTLEY'S.

Hardware of all kinds. All articles Warranted as represented. Fair profits asked, but will not be undersold by any one. TERMS, AS AGREED UPON.

CASH
BUYERS
ALWAYS
FAVORED.

Try Hartley before you send off for your Hardware, Iron, Nails or Paints. (April 6, 1860.)

SIMON L. SHAFER. ADAM FERGUSON

EVERY DAY BRINGS SOMETHING NEW!

ANOTHER NEW FIRM!!

FERGUSON & SHAFER, at the former stand of Ferguson & Manspeaker, are now ready to wait on old customers as well as new. They expect to sell very low for cash and produce, or to those who will foot up every six months. Their

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

And all other goods usually kept in stores, have been carefully selected, and bought at prices enabling them to sell at reduced rates. Their

SHOE DEPARTMENT,

contains every variety of shoes and boots for men, women and children.

They invite a fair share of the public patronage from their friends and the public, and particularly solicit the trade of their country friends, expecting to deal fairly with them and all others at ONE PRICE for every body. [April 27,'60.]

G. R. OSTER. SAMUEL CARN.

OSTER & CARN.

Cheap-side, Bedford, Pa.

WE have the pleasure to announce to our friends, and customers, that we are now receiving an immense stock of New and Cheap

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

comprising medium styles, gay and plain DRESS GOODS, in part, silk foulards, poil de chevres, mohair plaids, ristoria cloth, poplins, lustres, brilliants challie de lains, pongees, chintzes, lawns, lavellas, de lains at 10, 12, 15, 18 and 25 cts, piles of Muslins by the piece and yard at 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 cts, pantaloon stuffs in great variety at 10, 12, 15, 18, and 25 cts, cloths, cassimeres and tweeds, cassinetts and jeans all colors, silk, satin and marseilles vestings, cottonades, linen ducks and drillings gents' new styles, shirts, collars, stocks, neck ties, hosiery, gloves, handkerchiefs, &c., marseilles and linen shirt fronts, fine shirt fronts at 12½ warranted not all linen.

HATS AND CAPS,

For the million, from 10 cents up, bonnets, bloomers and shakers, ribbons, ruches and flowers, very cheap.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Cheap as the cheapest. Glass, china and queen ware.

Fresh supply of GROCERIES, superior green and black teas, prime Rio, La Guayra and Ceara coffee. Nice brown sugar at 8, 9 and 10 cts, baking molasses at 10 and 12 cts. per quart, best golden syrup at 18 and 20 cts per quart, Baker's cocoa, corn starch, extracts and spices of all kinds.

We invite every person to call and see. No trouble to show goods.

TERMS. Prompt settlement by cash, produce or note every January.

April 27, 1860.

MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.
Bedford, April 20, 1860.

1860. NEW GOODS. 1860.

THE undersigned have just received their usual supply of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

and would respectfully invite all in search of real bargains to call and examine our stock and prices.

All kinds of country produce will be received for goods at cash prices.

TERMS:—Six months credit. Prompt settlements required by cash or note every January.

This system has given our customers every satisfaction; and sustained by their kind and continued patronage, we shall adhere to this rule strictly.

May 18. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

BEDFORD COUNTY, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to L. S. Sarah Grove, Executrix of the last will and testament of Simon Grove, late of Bedford county, deceased:

On petition of James Mullin, Guardian of the minor children of Jeremiah Grove, dec'd., and on motion of A. King, Esq., we command you that laying aside all business and excuses whatsoever you be and appear in your proper person, before the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, at a court to be holden at Bedford on the first Monday third day of September next and show cause why you should not give security as executrix and why you should not settle an account of your administration on the estate of said dec'd.

Witness the HON. F. M. KIMMELL, ESQ. President of our said court, at Bedford, this 30th day of April, A. D. 1860.

ATTEST;
WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff. SAM'L. H. TATE,
June 22d, 1860.

Bedford Hotel,

AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.

JOHN HAFER.
March 16, 1855.

D. BORDER,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the best style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 185[illegible]

Iron City College

CHEAPEST! BEST!! LARGEST!!!

$35.00

Pays for Tuition in Single and Double Entry Book Keeping, Commercial Arithmetic and Lectures.

BOARD 8 WEEKS $20, STATIONARY $7.

ENTIRE EXPENSES $62.

Usual time from 6 to 10 weeks. Every Student, upon graduating, is guaranteed competent to manage the books of any business, and qualified to earn a salary of from

$500 to $1000

Students enter at any time—No Vacation—Review at pleasure.

First Premiums for Best Business Writing for 1856, received at Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Ohio State Fairs. Also, at the principal Fairs of the Union for the past four years.

Ministers' Sons received at half price.

For Circulars, Specimens and Embellished Views of the College, inclose five letter stamps to

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburg, Pa.
Jan 13, 1860.

GOOD NEWS!

THE TRAIN HAS ARRIVED!

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO., have received a very LARGE, WELL SELECTED AND CHEAP stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they are determined to sell cheap; consisting, in part, of Black and Fancy Silks, Bombazines, Delaines, Shawls, Calicoes, Flannels, Ginghams, Muslins, White Goods, &c. ALSO, Men's Wear of all descriptions, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinwetts, Teeds, Jeans, Cord Drillings, Clothing, &c.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

A very large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, all prices, sizes and qualities; and Hats and Caps to suit all.

ALSO, A large assortment of Queensware, and Cardware, Single and Double Carpet chain, Fleece Hotton, Carpets, &c.

GROCERIES'

This department is supplied with the very choicest articles that can be had in the market, and as cheap as can be had anywhere, consisting in part, of prime Rio Coffee, Sugar, all kinds and prices, Syrup and Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Rice, Tobacco, Segars, Corn-starch, Dye-stuffs, Cocoa, Starch, Cheese, Ginger, Candles, Mustard, Paints and Oils, Turpentine, Fish, &c., &c. Thankful for past favors they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

To Cash Buyers and to persons of undoubted standing, who are willing to settle once a year, Great Bargains will be given. Call and see.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & Co.
March 30, 1860.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE

REV. JOHN LYON, T. LYTTLETON LYON, A. M., } PRINCIPALS.

THE Summer session of this institution will open on Friday, the 4th day of May 1860.

It is the design of the Principals, to make this Academy, in all respects, a first class Institution, for the thorough instruction of youth of both sexes, and to prepare them for any profession or position in life.

The high moral and scientific tone of the school is well known to this community, and a strict discipline will be enforced.

A few boys, (the number is limited to ten,) will be received into the family of the Principals, as boarders.

The beauty of the scenery and the salubrity of the climate render Bedford a most desirable location for such a school.

Persons from abroad, visiting at the Springs, can be near their children during the summer.

It is desirable that pupils should enter at the commencement of the session, and no pupil will be received for less than one quarter.

TERMS. $200 per year, including boarding, washing, fuel, light, and Tuition in all the branches.

Terms for day scholars:

Per Quarter. $6.—English Branches. $7.50, Classical do &c.

June 10,'59.

BEST! CHEAPEST!! COMMERCIAL SCHOOL IN THE LAND!!!

W. P. TOTTEN, desires to inform the public that he has just opened a commercial department in the Allegheny Male and Female Seminary. He would respectfuly advise the community that Book keeping, ornamental Penmanship, Card Writing and everything pertaining to a commercial education are now taught in the fabove named Institution. Tuition for single entry and farmer's set $2.50. Double entry and Mechanic's set, $4.50 per quarter. with the advantage of all the lectures.—Enter at any time.—Diplomas awarded at the completion of a full course.

June 1, 1860.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

S. E. Cor. 11th & Market Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

W. KANAGA, M. McVEY, } PROPRIETORS.

Feb. 3, 1860.

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,

RAINSBURG, Pa.

FACULTY.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B., Principal, Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.
Wm. S. Smith, Prof. of Mathematics.
Jas. H. Miller, Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.
Rev. B. F. Stevens, Lecturer on Moral Philosophy &c.
Wm. A. Stephens, Prof. of English Grammar &c.
Dr. J. Hughes, Lecturer on Anatomy &c.
Mrs. E. V. Osborne, Preceptress, Teacher of Drawing French, Botany &c.
B. F. Drott, Prof. of Instrumental Music.

Price of Tuition for term of 11 weeks.

Common English Branches	$3 25
Higher Branches, including common, each	80
Latin and Greek, each	2 00
German and French, each	2 50
Book-keeping and Commercial calculations	1 50

ORNAMENTAL.

Drawing	2 50
Colored crayon, and water colors, each	3 00
Oil painting	5 00
Hair and wax flowers, each	3 00
Pellis work	3 00
Embroidery	1 50
Piano music, with use of instrument	10 00

Board $1 75 per week including room rent, fuel, furniture &c. This is one of the best, and cheapest institutions in the country. The whole expense per term need not be more than twenty-five dollars.—Second Quarter of summer session commences April the 5th, 1860.

Teachers will be instructed free of charge in the Normal Department.

For particulars, address the Principal.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
Rainsburg, Bedford co., April 22, 1859.

DRUGS AND BOOKS

H. C. REAMER,

Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.

(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C Reamer.)

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware

received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

UNION HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he still keeps the Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all friends and the travelling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.
June 3, 1859.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and returnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

J. W. SCOTT.

(Late of the firm of Winchester & Scott.)

Gentlemen's Furnishing Store and

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

No. 814 Chestnut Street,

(Nearly opposite the GIRARD HOUSE,)

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. SCOTT, would respectfully call the attention of his former friends to his new Store, and is prepared to fill orders for SHIRTS at short notice. A perfect fit guarantied. COUNTRY TRADE supplied with FINE SHIRTS and COLLARS.

October, 8, 1859–1y.

FOR SALE,

OR EXCHANGE.

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Centria R. R. in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rantual Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbana contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing country in the State.

Address, F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

Spectacles!

The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.
Bedford, May 22, 1857.

GREAT WESTERN INS. & TRUST COMPANY.

Capital and available assets, over $300,000 Fire, Inland and Marine Cargo risks taken on the most favorable terms.

C. C. LATHROP, Pres't.
JAMES WRIGHT, Sec'y.
[aug. 15. '59.] JOHN P. REED, Agent.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Aschom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best Eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASCHOM.
Nov. 11, 1859

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
June 17,'59.–1y.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Castings of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Sonderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.
March 26, 1858.

MANHOOD.

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

Just Published, in a sealed Envelope,

On the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and involuntary Emissions, Impotency and Mental and Physical Incapacity.

BY ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.,
Author of "The Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without Medicine and without dangerous Surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, M. D., 480 first Avenue, New York Post Box 4586.

Jan. 2,1860.

TO MILL OWNERS!—

S. D. BROAD has made Schellsburg his permanent residence, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in the Mill Wright line, on the most approved and durable plans, and reasonable terms.

He has on hand the most improved Smut and Screening Machines, Mill Brushes, Anchor Bolting Cloths, both new and old, at city prices. Mill Burs can be procured from him and shipped to any point.

S. D. BROAD.
Schellsburg, Bedford Co., March 4, 1859.

American Life Insurance & Trust Co.

CAPITAL Stock, $500,000.

COMPANY'S BUILDING, WALNUT STREET,

S. E. CORNER OF FOURTH, PHILADELPHIA.

LIFE insurance at the usual mutual rates, at about 20 per cent less, or at total abstinence rates, at the lowest in the world.

J. C. SIMS, Secretary. A. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN J. SCHELL, Agent,
Jan. 27, 1860. Bedford, Pa.

BEDFORD COUNTY MAP.

I Will make a directory map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to justify me in the enterprise.

The map will be large and well finished and will show the location of all the public roads streams, boundary lines, towns, villages, Hotels, Churches, School Houses, Post Offices, stores, grist mills, saw mills &c., &c., and will contain the names of all the property holders, and show the busines that almost each one is engaged in. I will put on the same sheet maps of all the towns and large villages, also tables and statistics of the County and (if taken in time) the census of 1860. Pains will be taken to make it as reliable as any Map in the State.

July 1,'59. EDW'D. L. WALKER.

SAVE COSTS!—

All persons still indebted to the firm of OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN, by Account or Note, are respectfully, yet most earnestly asked to make immediate payment, and thus save cost. The Books, Notes and effects of the firm are in the hands of Oster & Carn.

After the 1st day of August, 1860, cost will be added, without further notice, except by special agreement.

June 8, 1860.–2m.

A SELECT SCHOOL

For teaching the primary and higher English branches, will be opened by the subscriber in the newly furnished and beautiful rooms of the Union School-House, on Monday, the 13th day of August next. No more pupils will be taken than can receive every attention.

TERMS—From $2 to $5 per quarter, according to branches pursued. The patronage of the citizens of Bedford and the surrounding country, is respectfully solicited. Applications should be made immediately.

J. W. DICKERSON.
June 22d, 1860.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, pivoted, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL.

REED, RUPP & SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

HON. JOB MANN, Bedford, Pa.
" JOHN CESSNA, " "
JOHN MOWER, " "
R. FORWARD, Somerset, "
BUNN, RAIGUEL & Co., Phil "
J. WATT & Co., Pittsbur "
J. W. CURLEY, & Co., "

Commonwealth Insurance Company.

UNION BUILDINGS, THIRD STREET,

HARRISBURG, PA.

CHARTERED CAPITAL, $300,000.

Insure buildings or other property against loss or damage by Fire.

—ALSO—

AGAINST PERILS OF THE SEA, INLAND NAVIGATIN & TRANSPORTATION.

DIRECTORS:

SIMON CAMERON, JAMES FOX, WM. H. KEPNER, F. K. BOAS, ELI SLIFER, GEO. M. LAUMAN, GEO. BERGNER, A. B. WARFORD, J. H. BERRYHILL, WM. DOCK, BENJ. PARKE, W. F. MURRY, W. F. PACKER.

OFFICERS:

SIMON CAMERON, President.
BENJAMIN PARKE, Vice-President.
S. S. CARRIER, Secretary.
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Agent, Bedford, Pa. Office on Juliana Street.
Oct. 21, 1859.–1y.

Pennsylvania Insurance Company

OF PITTSBURGH,

OFFICE, NO 63 FOURTH STREET.

Capital And Surplus over $150,000. 00.

DIRECTORS.

Jacob Painter, C. A. Colton, N. Voeghtly, Rody Patterson, A. A. Carrier, I. G. Sproul, Henry Sproul, A. J. Jones, G. W. Smith, W. Hampton, Rob't Patrick, J. H. Hopkins.

This Company has paid losses from the date of its incorporation in 1854, up to May, 1859, to amount of $302,835, 07, in addition to regular semi-annual Dividends of from 5 to 15 per cent affording evidence of its stability and usefulness.

LOSSES LIBERALLY ADJUSTED, AND PROMPTLY PAID.

A. A. CARRIER, Pres't. I. G. SPROUL, Sec'y.
J. J. Lingenfelter, Agent. Office at Bedford Pa.
September 2, 1859.–1yr.

CESSNA & SHANNON—

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN P. REED—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

O. H. GAITHER—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt street, two doors east of the Gazette office. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him. [Nov. 4, '59.]

J. C. DICKEN—

Attorney at Law, Pittsburg, Pa

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

July 1, 1859.–1y.

JOHN BORDER—

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21,'58.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN—

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notifiy the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.–tf.

MANN & SPANG—

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN
Aug. 1, 1859. G. H. SPANG.

J. W. LINGENFELTER—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR.

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

Office three doors North of the "Inquirer" Office.

DR. B. F. HARRY—

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

Aug. 1, 1859.

DR. F. C. REAMER—

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Aug. 1, 1859.

DR. J. K. BERKEBILE,

St. Clairsville,

BEDFORD CO., PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens that place and vicinity. [jan 13, 1860]

TO BUILDERS.—

The subscriber is fully preprred to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths.—Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice. F. D. BEEGLE.